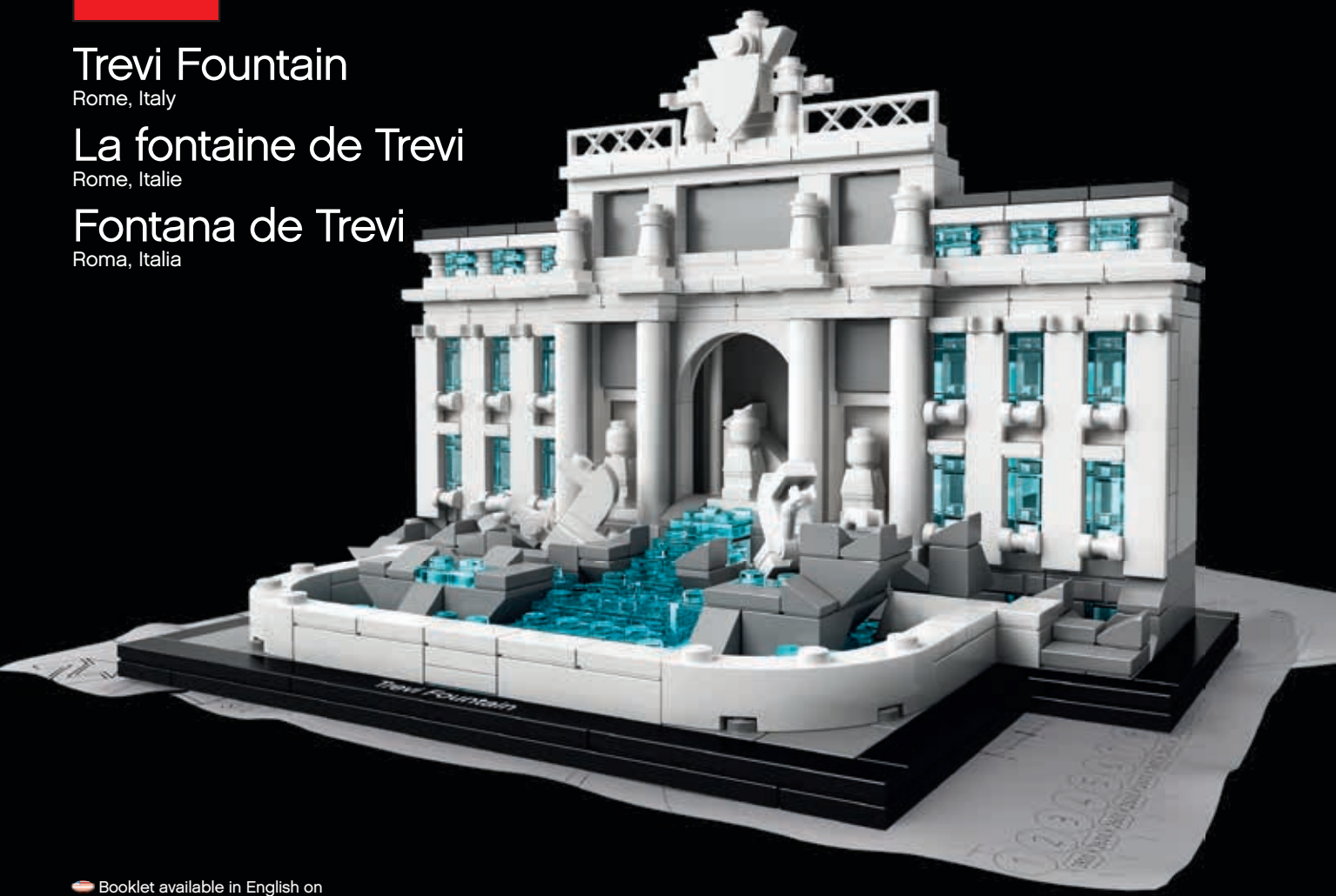
LEGO Architecture

Trevi Fountain
Rome, Italy

La fontaine de Trevi
Rome, Italie

Fontana de Trevi
Roma, Italia



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Trevi Fountain
Rome, Italy

The Trevi Fountain (Fontana di Trevi) is the most famous and arguably the most beautiful fountain in Rome. This impressive Baroque-styled monument was completed in 1762 and still dominates the small Trevi square located in the city's Quirinale district.

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History

The imposing fountain sits at the junction of three roads, or tre vie, which many believe gave the fountain its name, and marks the terminal point of one of the original aqueducts that supplied water to ancient Rome. Built by Marcu Vipsanius Agrippa in 19 BC, the Aqua Virgo aqueduct was over 13 miles (21 km) long and even then had a fountain at its terminus.

The aqueduct and fountain served Rome for over 400 years, but after the invasion of the Goths in AD 537, the aqueduct was cut off and the final portion abandoned, forcing the medieval Romans to draw water from wells and the River Tiber. It would be over 1,000 years, and the advent of the Early Renaissance period, before a fountain would again stand in the location we know today.

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Design & Construction

Many smaller fountains were constructed between 1400 and 1700, almost all of them at the behest of the reigning pope. It was also Pope Clement XII who organized a competition in 1730 to build a more dramatic fountain. Many of the most renowned architects of the day entered the competition, which architect Nicola Salvi eventually won.

With a budget of 17,647 Scudo (the Papal State's currency), work began in 1732. Unfortunately, neither Clement XII nor Salvi would live to see the work completed. It was Pietro Bracci who, under the guardianship of Clement XIII, would complete the project. The magnificent fountain that we know today was officially opened on Sunday, May 22, 1762.

The central theme of this impressive fountain is the *Taming of the Waters*. In a mix of water and rockwork, Tritons guide *Oceanus'* shell chariot, taming the horses, or hippocampi, of the sea. A triumphal arch with three niches holds the fountain's main statues. The center niche frames *Oceanus* and includes freestanding columns for maximal light and shade. In the niches flanking *Oceanus*, *Abundance* spills water from her urn and *Salubrity* holds a cup from which a snake drinks. Above, bas-reliefs illustrate the Roman origin of the aqueducts.

The 86 ft. (26.3 m) tall and 161.3 ft. (49.15 m) wide fountain is superimposed on a backdrop of the elegant Palazzo Poli. The palace was given a new facade to match the fountain and today houses the National Institute of Graphic Art.

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The Trevi Fountain Today

The Trevi Fountain has become an iconic symbol of Rome and remains one of the city's most popular tourist attractions. A traditional legend holds that if visitors throw a coin into the fountain, they are ensured a return to Rome. It is estimated that 3,000 euros are thrown into the fountain each day.

The fountain has provided a backdrop for many classic movies, including Hollywood's 1954 romantic comedy, *Three Coins in a Fountain*, and Federico Fellini's famous 1960 *La Dolce Vita*. Part of the fountain is also replicated at the Italy Pavilion at Epcot in Walt Disney World in the US.

The fountain was refurbished in 1998; the stonework was scrubbed and all cracks and other areas of deterioration were repaired by skilled artisans, and the fountain was equipped with recirculating pumps.

In January 2013, it was announced that the Italian fashion company Fendi would sponsor a 20-month, € 2.2 million restoration of the fountain; it will be the most thorough restoration in the fountain's history.

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The Architects

Little of Nicola Salvi's (1697–1751) work beyond the Trevi Fountain remains today and relatively little is known of the architect himself. He was admitted to the Roman Academy of Arcadia in 1717 and only became an architect after studying mathematics and philosophy. His friend and colleague, the sculptor Pietro Bracci (1700–1773), would eventually go on to complete the fountain. Bracci's most famous piece of work, the statue of Oceanus, forms the centerpiece of the fountain.

Facts about the Trevi Fountain

Location:	Rome, Italy
People:	Pope Clement XII, Pope Clement XIII, Nicola Salvi, Pietro Bracci
Construction Period:	1732 to 1762
Measurements:	Height 86 ft. (26.3 m) Width 161.3 ft. (49.15 m)
Materials:	Travertine stone

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La fontaine de Trevi
Rome, Italie

La fontaine de Trevi (Fontana di Trevi) est la plus célèbre et peut-être la plus belle fontaine de Rome. Ce monument impressionnant de style Baroque fut terminé en 1762 et domine toujours la petite place de Trevi située dans le quartier du Quirinal.

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Histoire

Cette imposante fontaine est située à la jonction de trois rues ou *tre vie* (origine du nom de la fontaine pour beaucoup) et marque le point terminal de l'un des aqueducs originaux qui alimentaient en eau la Rome antique. Construit par Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa en 19 av. J.C., l'aqueduc Aqua Virgo mesurait plus de 21 km de long et avait déjà à l'époque une fontaine à son terminus.

L'aqueduc et la fontaine servirent Rome pendant plus de 400 ans, mais après l'invasion des Goths en 537 apr. J.-C., l'aqueduc fut coupé et sa portion finale abandonnée, forçant les Romains du Moyen-Âge à puiser de l'eau dans les puits et dans le Tibre. Il fallut plus de 1000 ans, et le début de la Renaissance, avant qu'une fontaine se tienne à nouveau à l'endroit que nous connaissons aujourd'hui.

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Conception et construction

De nombreuses fontaines plus petites furent construites entre 1400 et 1700, la plupart d'entre elles à la demande du Pape en fonction. C'est également le Pape Clément XII qui organisa un concours en 1730 pour construire une fontaine plus imposante. De nombreux architectes célèbres de l'époque participèrent au concours, qui fut finalement remporté par l'architecte Nicola Salvi.

Avec un budget de 17 647 Scudo (la devise de l'État papal), les travaux commencèrent en 1732. Malheureusement ni Clément XII ni Salvi n'allaient vivre assez longtemps pour voir l'œuvre terminée. C'est Pietro Bracci qui, sous la tutelle de Clément XIII, allait terminer le projet. La magnifique fontaine que nous connaissons aujourd'hui fut officiellement inaugurée le dimanche 22 mai 1762.

Le thème central de cette impressionnante fontaine est la *Domination des eaux*. Dans un mélange d'eau et de roche, les Tritons guident le chariot en coquillage de Neptune, domptant les chevaux de mer, ou hippocampes. Une arche triomphale avec trois niches abrite les trois statues principales de la fontaine. La niche centrale encadre *Neptune* et inclut des colonnes indépendantes pour un maximum de lumière et d'ombre. Dans les niches encadrant *Neptune, Abondance* verse de l'eau depuis son urne et *Salubrité* tient une tasse dans laquelle boit un serpent. Au dessus, des bas-reliefs illustrent l'origine romaine des aqueducs.

La fontaine haute de 26,3 mètres et large de 49,15 mètres est apposée sur le fond de l'élégant Palazzo Poli. Ce palais fut doté d'une nouvelle façade pour s'adapter à la fontaine et abrite aujourd'hui l'Institut national des arts graphiques.

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La fontaine de Trevi aujourd'hui

La fontaine de Trevi est devenue un symbole célèbre de Rome et reste l'une des attractions touristiques les plus populaires de la ville. Une légende traditionnelle raconte que si des visiteurs jettent une pièce dans la fontaine, ils sont assurés de revenir à Rome. On estime qu'environ 3000 euros sont jetés dans la fontaine chaque jour.

Cette fontaine a servi de décor pour de nombreux films classiques, notamment pour la comédie hollywoodienne de 1954, *La Fontaine des amours*, et la *célèbre Dolce Vita* de 1960, de Federico Fellini. Une partie de la fontaine est aussi reproduite au Pavillon d'Italie à Epcot á Walt Disney World aux États-Unis.

Cette fontaine fut restaurée en 1998. La pierre fut grattée, toutes les fissures et autres zones détériorées furent réparées par des artisans qualifiés et la fontaine fut équipée de pompes de circulation.

En janvier 2013, il fut annoncé que l'entreprise de mode italienne Fendi allait financer une restauration de la fontaine, pour un montant de 2,2 millions d'euros . Ceci sera la restauration la plus complète de l'histoire de la fontaine.

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Les architectes

Il reste aujourd'hui peu d'œuvres de Nicola Salvi (1697–1751) à part la fontaine de Trevi et on sait relativement peu de choses sur l'architecte lui-même. Il fut admis à l'Académie romaine d'Arcadie en 1717 et ne devint architecte qu'après avoir étudié les mathématiques et la philosophie. Son ami et collègue, le sculpteur Pietro Bracci (1700-1773) allait éventuellement terminer la fontaine. L'œuvre la plus célèbre de Bracci, la statue de Neptune, forme le centre de la fontaine.

Informations sur la fontaine de Trevi

Lieu :	Rome, Italie
Personnes :	Pape Clément XII, Pape Clément XIII, Nicola Salvi, Pietro Bracci
Période de construction :	1732 à 1762
Dimensions :	Hauteur 26,3 mètres Largeur 49,15 mètres
Matériaux :	Travertin

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Fontana de Trevi
Roma, Italia

La Fontana de Trevi es la fuente más famosa de Roma y, según muchos, también la más bonita. Este impresionante monumento barroco fue finalizado en 1762 y aún domina la pequeña plaza de Trevi, situada en el distrito Quirinale de la ciudad.

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Historia

La imponente fuente se halla en la conjunción de tres calles –*tre vie*, en italiano–, hecho que muchos consideran el origen de su nombre. Es, además, el punto en el que llegaba a su término uno de los acueductos que suministraban agua a la antigua ciudad de Roma. Construido por Marco Vipsanio Agripa en 19 A.C., el acueducto *Aqua Virgo* tenía más de 21 km de longitud e incluso entonces ya terminaba en una fuente.

Roma disfrutó del acueducto y la fuente durante más de 400 años, pero tras la invasión de los godos en 537 D.C., el suministro de agua se interrumpió y la última parte del acueducto se abandonó, obligando a los romanos medievales a extraer el agua de los pozos y el río Tíber. Serían necesarios más de 1.000 años y el advenimiento del período renacentista temprano para que volviera a haber una fuente en el lugar en el que hoy se encuentra la Fontana de Trevi.

Diseño y construcción

Entre los años 1400 y 1700 se construyó un gran número de pequeñas fuentes, casi todas a petición del papa reinante. Fue también el papa Clemente XII el que organizó un concurso en 1730 para construir una fuente más atractiva. Muchos de los arquitectos más famosos de la época participaron en el concurso, cuyo ganador fue Nicola Salvi.

El proyecto, con un presupuesto de 17.647 escudos (la divisa de los Estados Pontificios), se puso en marcha en 1732. Por desgracia, ni Clemente XII ni Salvi vivirían para ver la obra terminada. Fue Pietro Bracci quien, bajo la tutela de Clemente XIII, terminó el proyecto. La espléndida fuente que hoy conocemos fue inaugurada el domingo 22 de mayo de 1762.

El tema central de la impresionante fuente es *Domando las aguas*. En una vorágine de agua y roca tallada, los tritones guían el carro de Neptuno, con forma de concha, mientras doman a los caballos –o hipocampos– del mar. El arco triunfal, de tres nichos, alberga las estatuas principales de la fuente. El nicho central enmarca a Neptuno e incluye columnas independientes para enfatizar las luces y las sombras. Los nichos situados a ambos lados de Neptuno corresponden a Abundancia, que derrama agua desde una urna, y Salubridad, que sostiene una copa de la que bebe una serpiente. Por encima, los bajorrelieves ilustran el origen romano de los acueductos.

La fuente, de 26,3 m de altura y 49,15 m de ancho, tiene el elegante *Palazzo Poli* como telón de fondo. La fachada del palacio se reconstruyó para que encajase con la fuente y hoy alberga el Instituto Nacional de Artes Gráficas.

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La Fontana de Trevi en la actualidad

La Fontana de Trevi se ha convertido en un célebre símbolo de Roma y continúa siendo una de las atracciones turísticas más populares de la ciudad. Una tradicional leyenda cuenta que si el visitante arroja una moneda a la fuente, tiene garantizado su retorno a Roma. Se calcula que se lanzan unos 3.000 euros a la fuente cada día.

La fuente ha servido de escenario a multitud de películas de Hollywood, incluida la comedia romántica *La Fuente del Deseo*, de 1954, y el popular drama de Federico Fellini *La Dolce Vita*, de 1960. Parte de la fuente se encuentra también replicada en el pabellón de Italia de Epcot, en Walt Disney World (EE. UU.).

La fuente fue restaurada en 1998; artesanos expertos limpiaron la mampostería y repararon las grietas y demás señales de deterioro, y la fuente se equipó con bombas de recirculación.

En enero de 2013 se anunció que Fendi, una empresa italiana de moda, patrocinaría una restauración de la fuente valorada en 2,2 millones de euros y de 20 meses de duración; será la restauración más completa que haya atravesado la fuente en toda su historia.

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Los arquitectos

A excepción de la Fontana de Trevi, pocas de las obras de Nicola Salvi (1697–1751), de quien no se sabe demasiado, han sobrevivido hasta nuestros días. Ingresó en la Academia de la Arcadia en 1717 y se hizo arquitecto tras estudiar matemáticas y filosofía. Su amigo y colega, el escultor Pietro Bracci (1700–1773), sería finalmente quien acabaría la fuente. La estatua de Neptuno que ocupa el centro de la fuente es la obra más famosa de Bracci.

Ficha de características de la Fontana de Trevi

Ubicación:	Roma (Italia)
Responsables de la construcción:	Papa Clemente XII, Papa Clemente XIII, Nicola Salvi y Pietro Bracci
Período de construcción:	1732 a 1762
Medidas:	26,3 m de altura 49,15 m de ancho
Materiales:	Travertino

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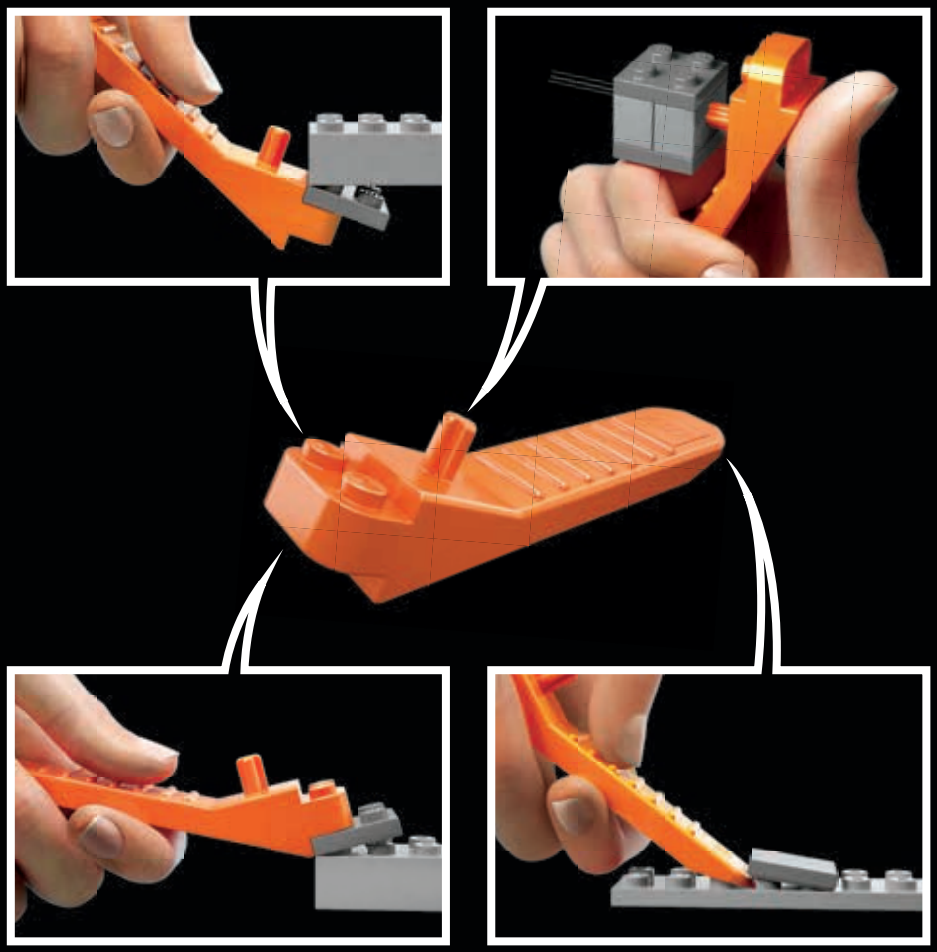

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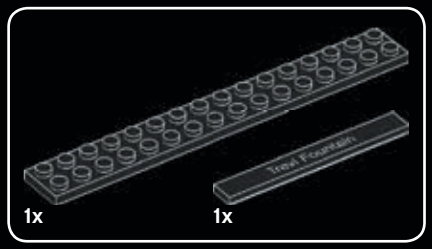

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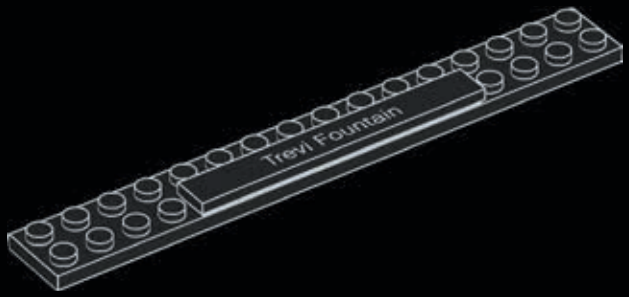

The Palazzo Poli in the background blends perfectly with the fountain and today houses the National Institute of Graphic Art.

Le palais Poli dans le fond se fond parfaitement avec la fontaine et abrite aujourd'hui l'Institut national des arts graphiques.

La fachada del *Palazzo Poli* encaja a la perfección con la fuente y hoy alberga el Instituto Nacional de Artes Gráficas.

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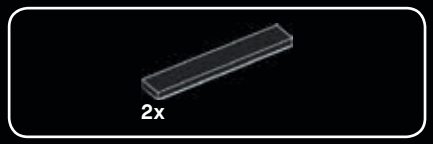

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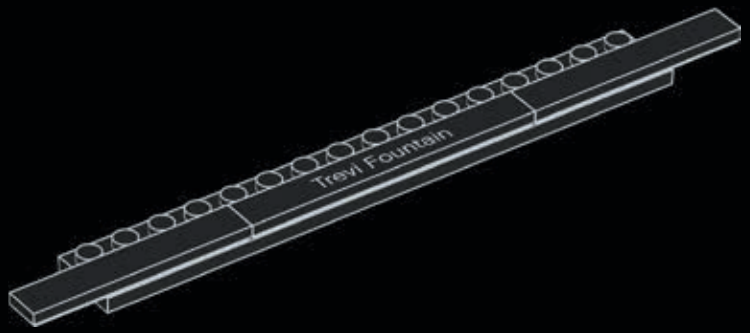

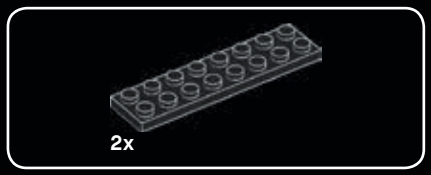

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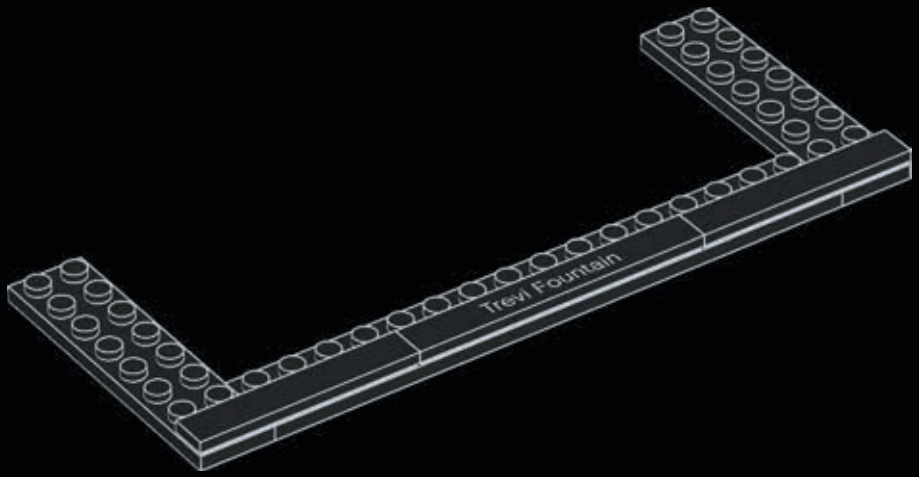

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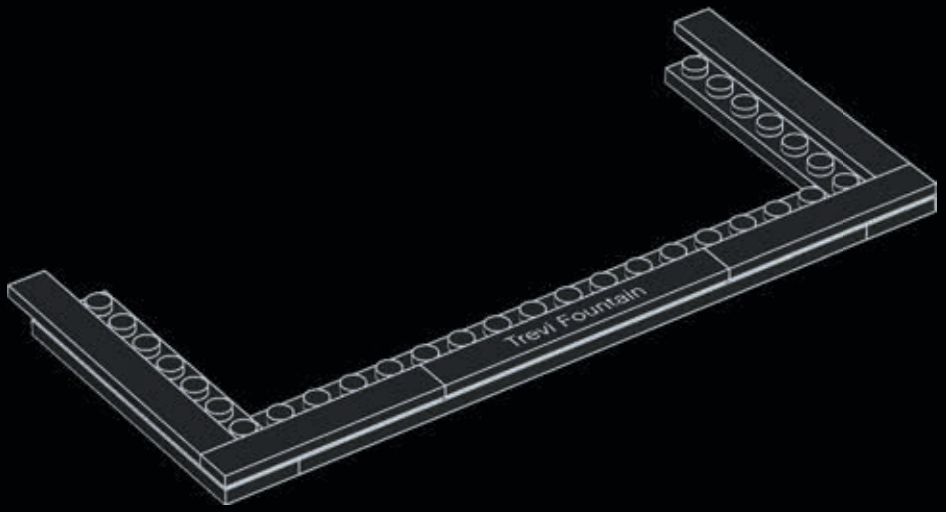

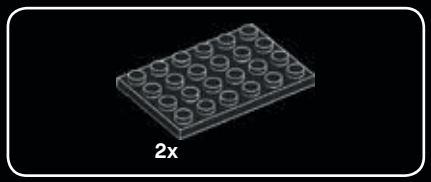

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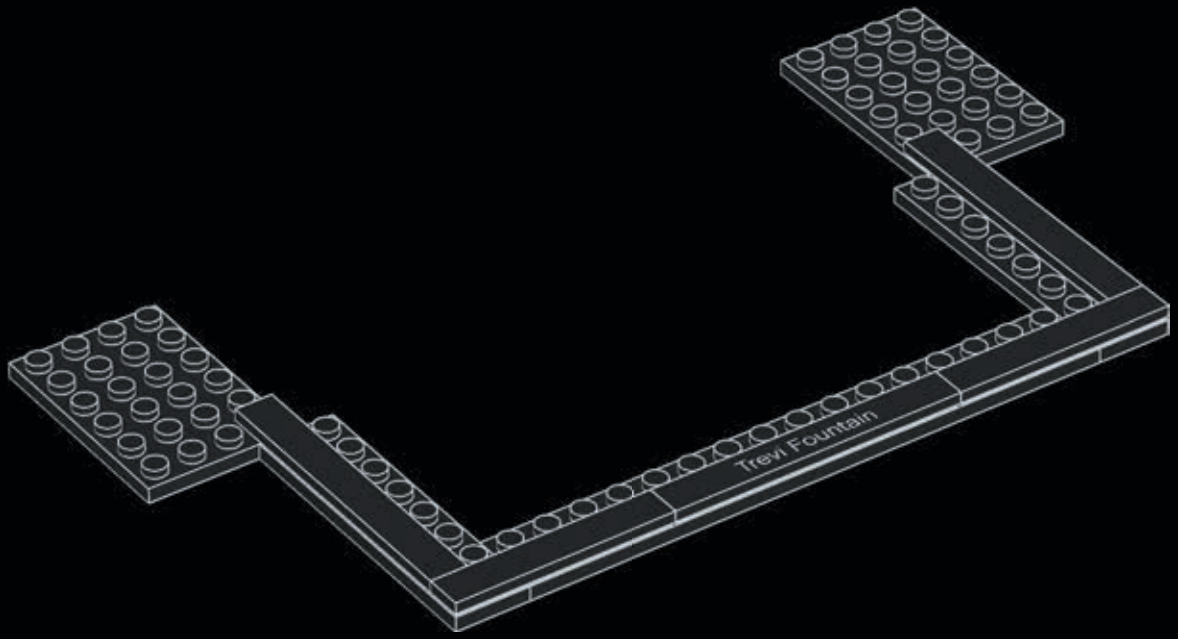

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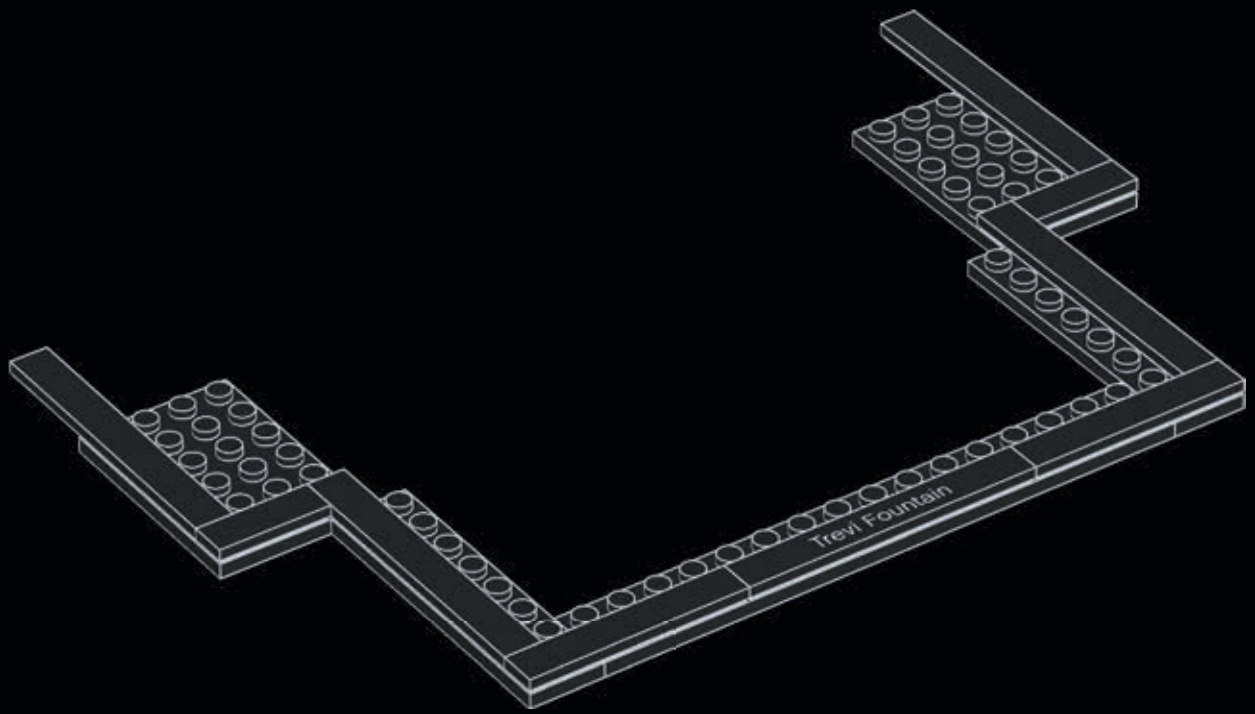

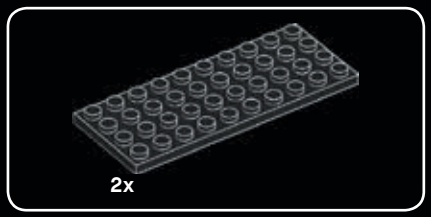

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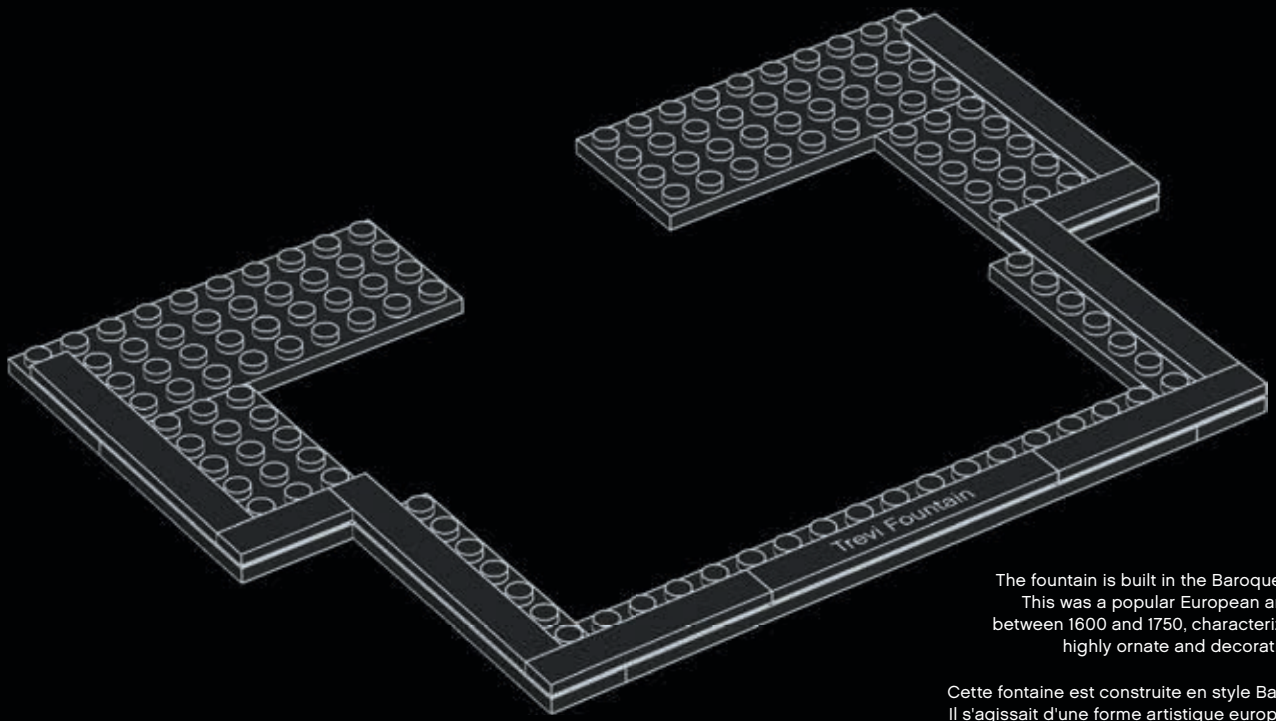

The fountain is built in the Baroque style. This was a popular European art form between 1600 and 1750, characterized by highly ornate and decorative art.

Cette fontaine est construite en style Baroque. Il s'agissait d'une forme artistique européenne populaire entre 1600 et 1750, caractérisée par un style hautement décoratif et élaboré.

La fuente pertenece al estilo barroco. El barroco fue una forma de arte popular en Europa entre 1600 y 1750, y se caracteriza por su cargada ornamentación y su carácter decorativo.

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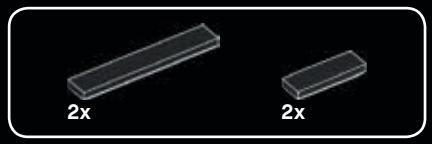

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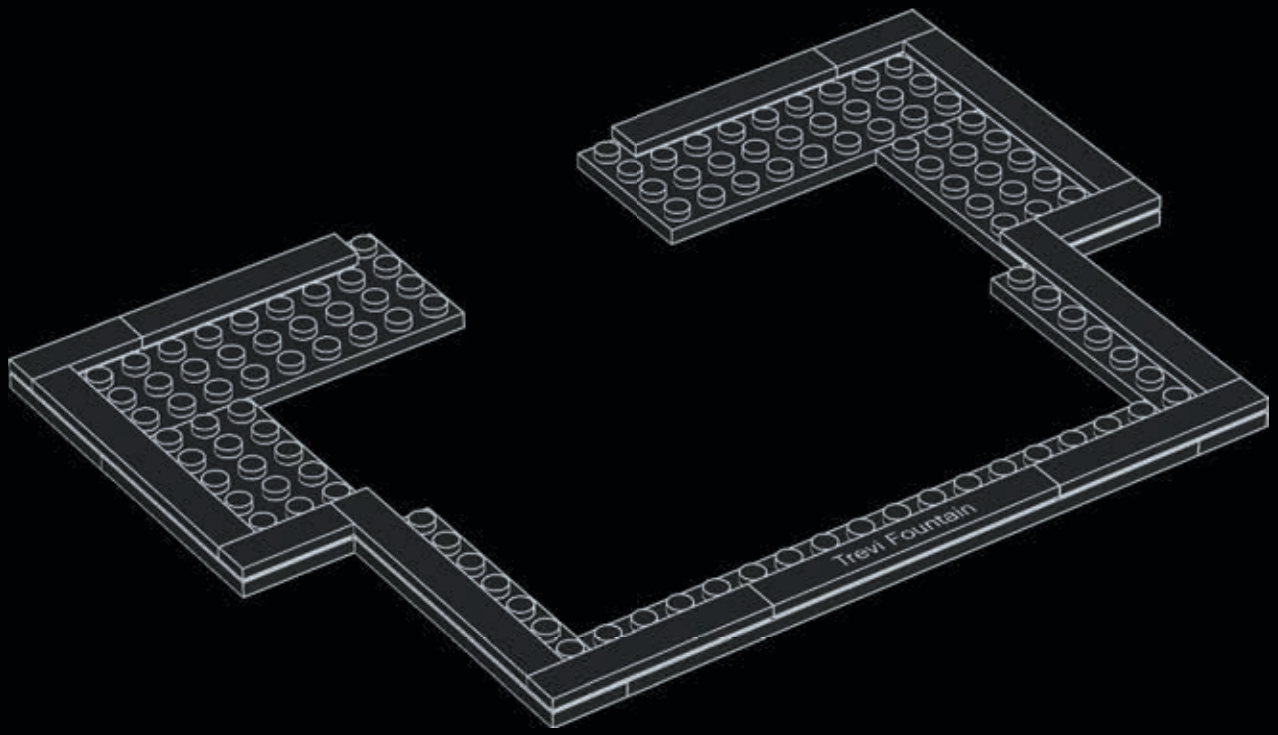

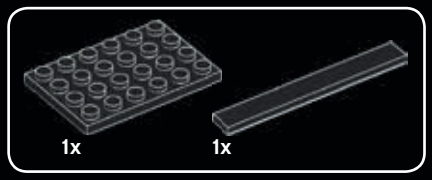

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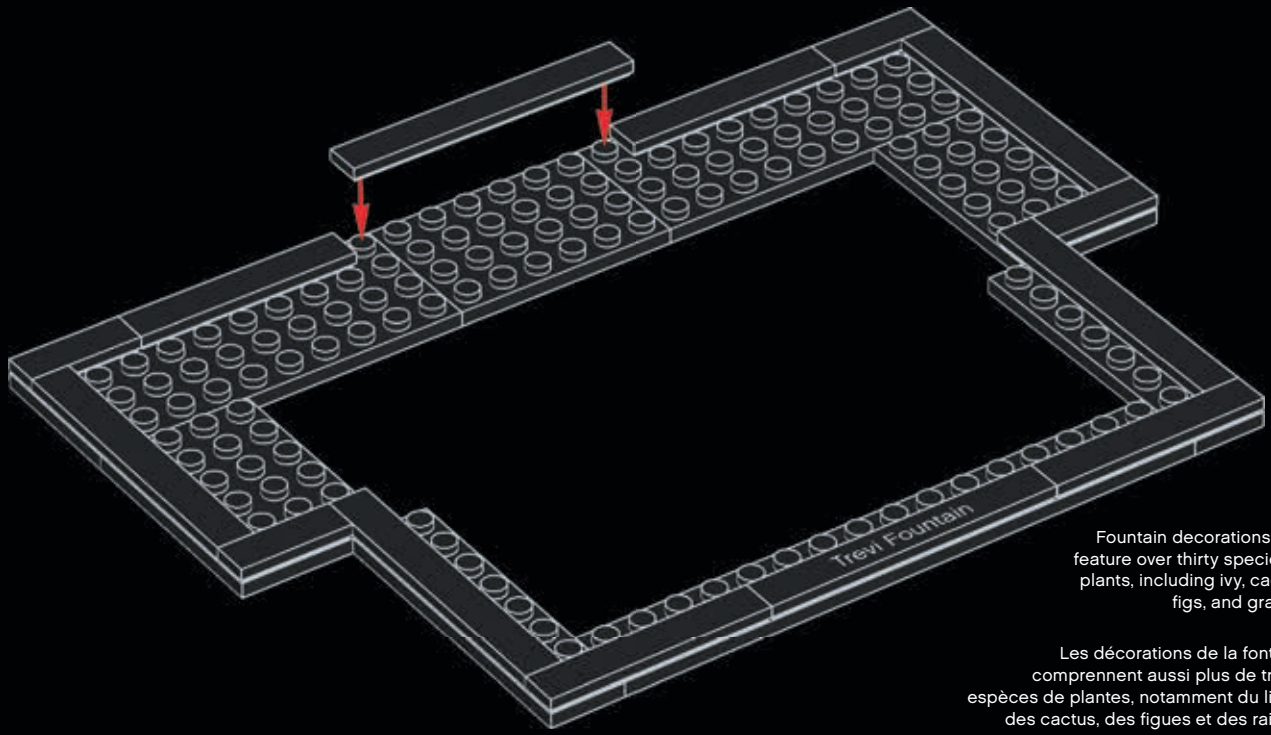

Fountain decorations also feature over thirty species of plants, including ivy, cactus, figs, and grapes.

Les décorations de la fontaine comprennent aussi plus de trente espèces de plantes, notamment du lierre, des cactus, des figues et des raisins.

Entre los elementos decorativos de la fuente se cuentan más de treinta especies de plantas, como hiedras, cactus, higueras y parras.

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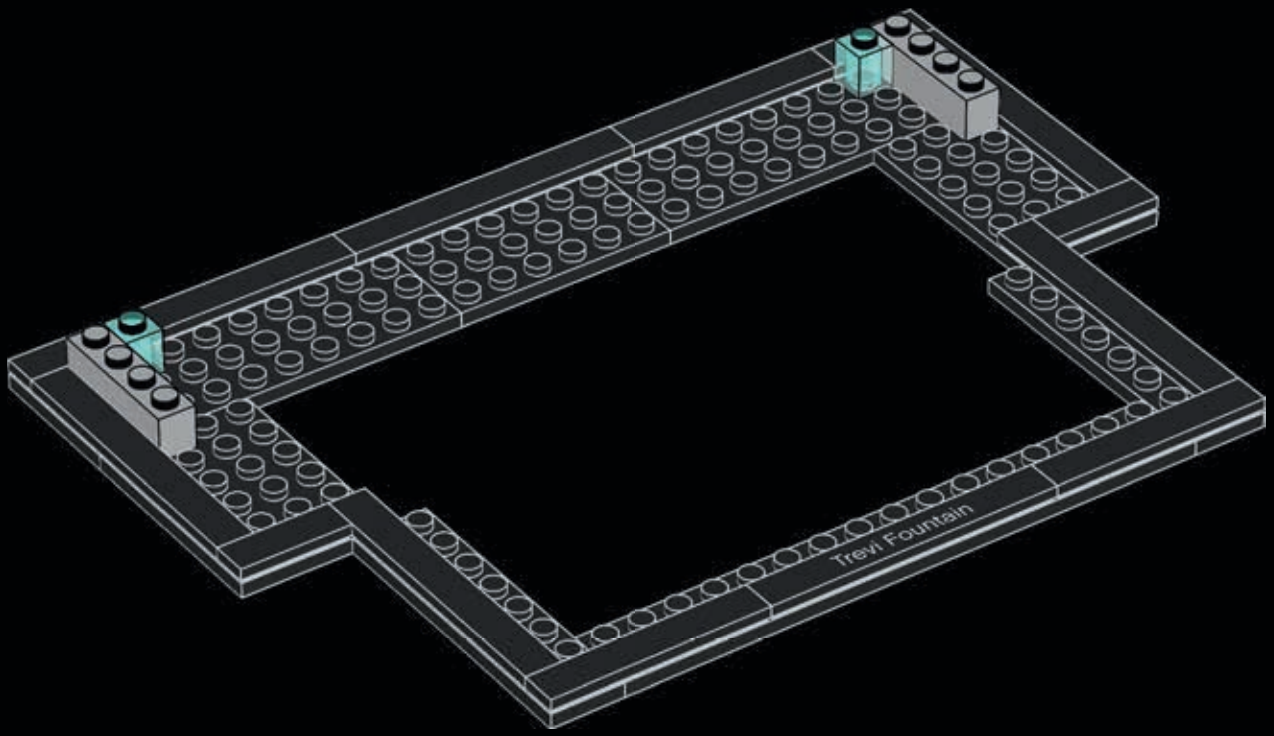

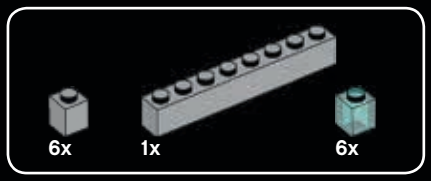

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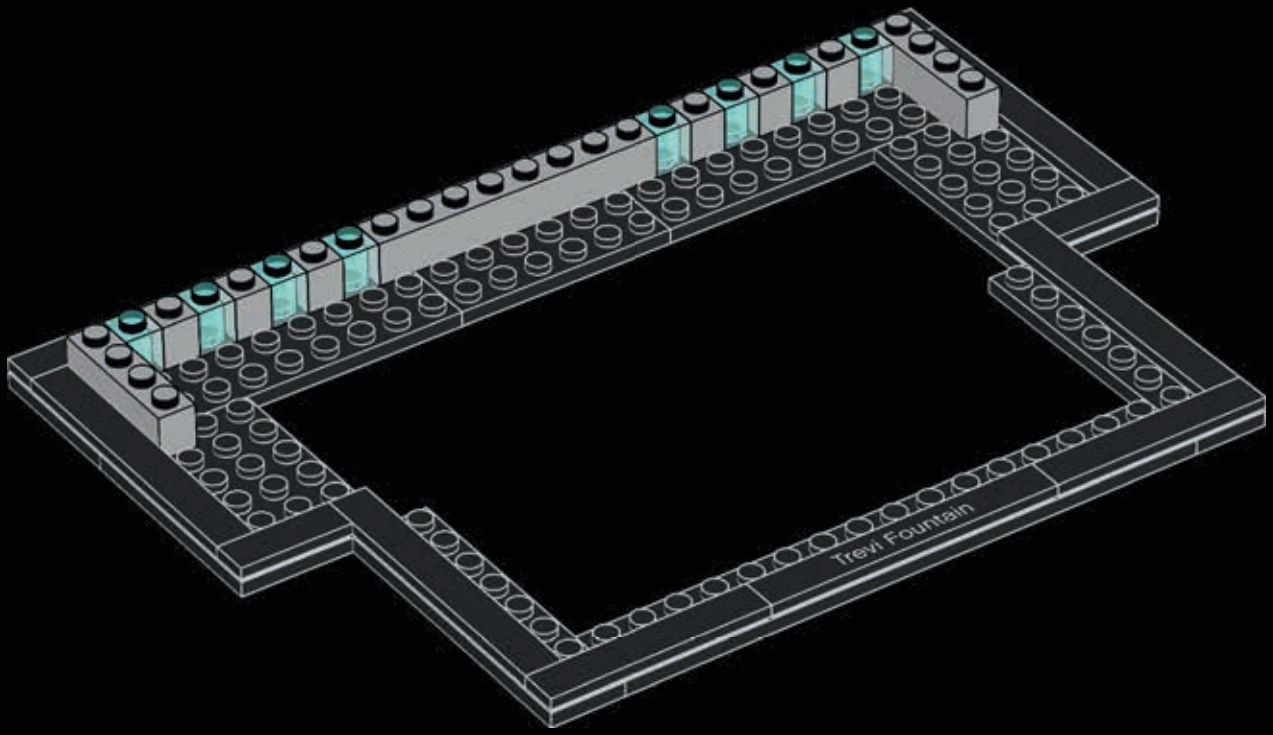

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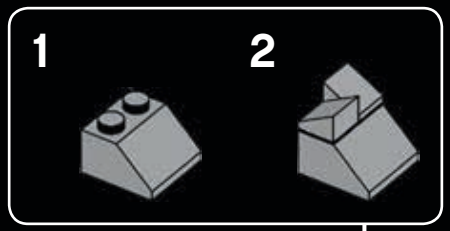

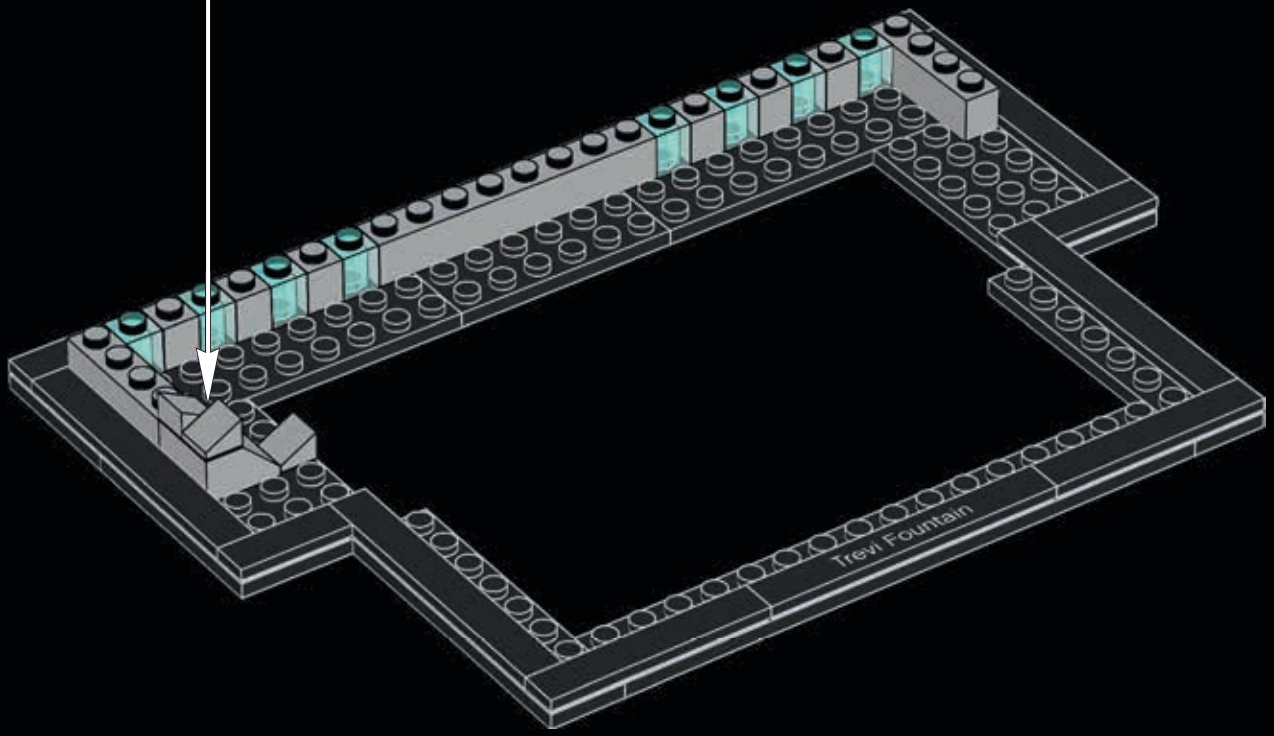

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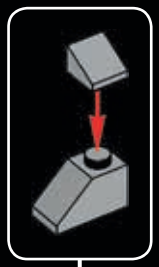

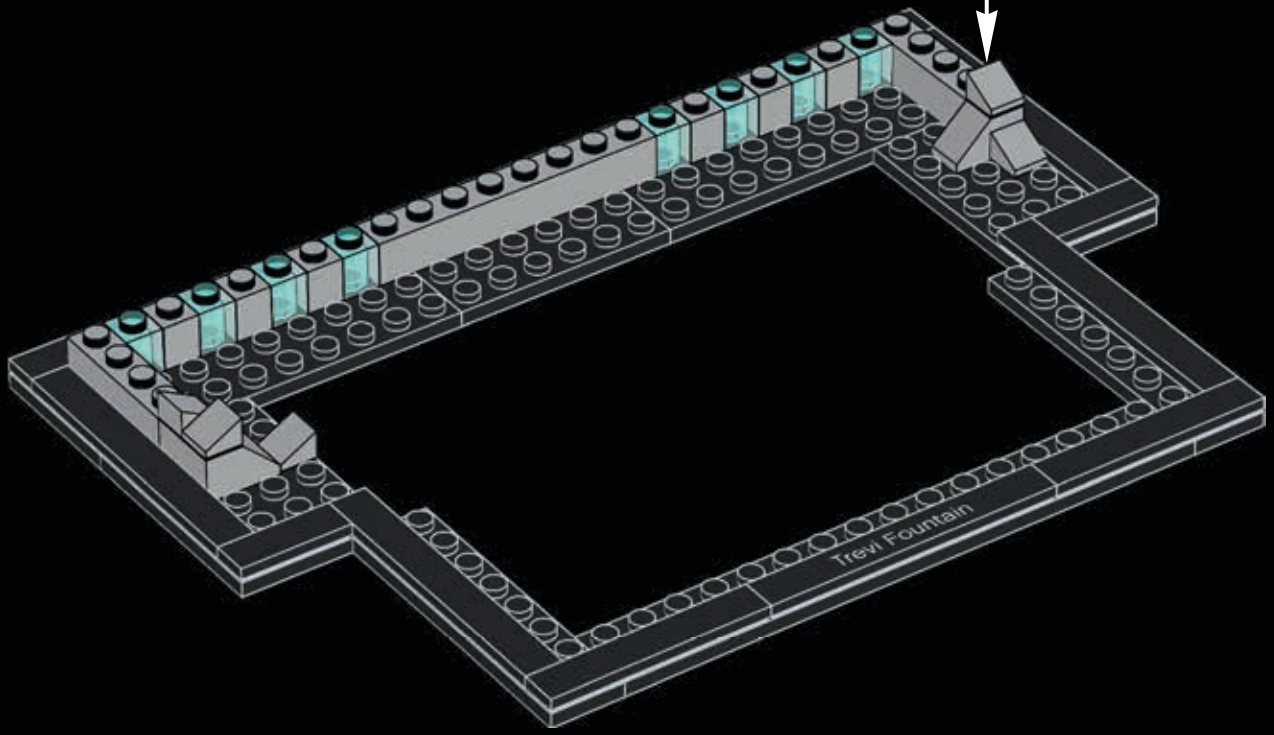

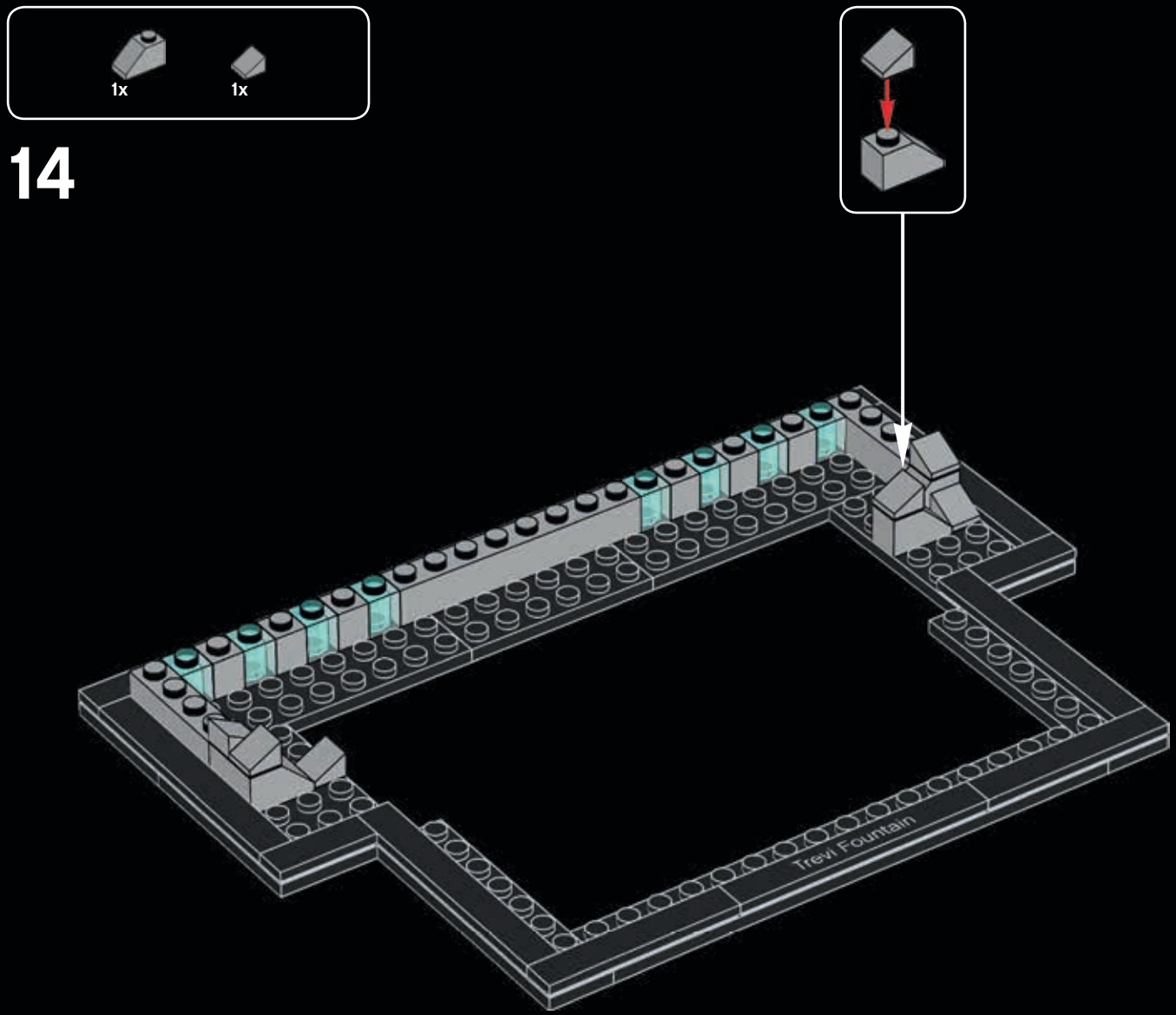

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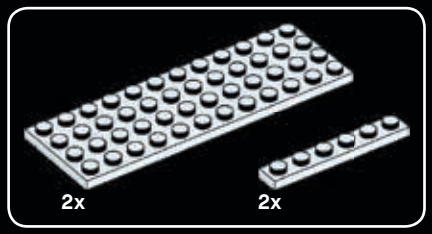

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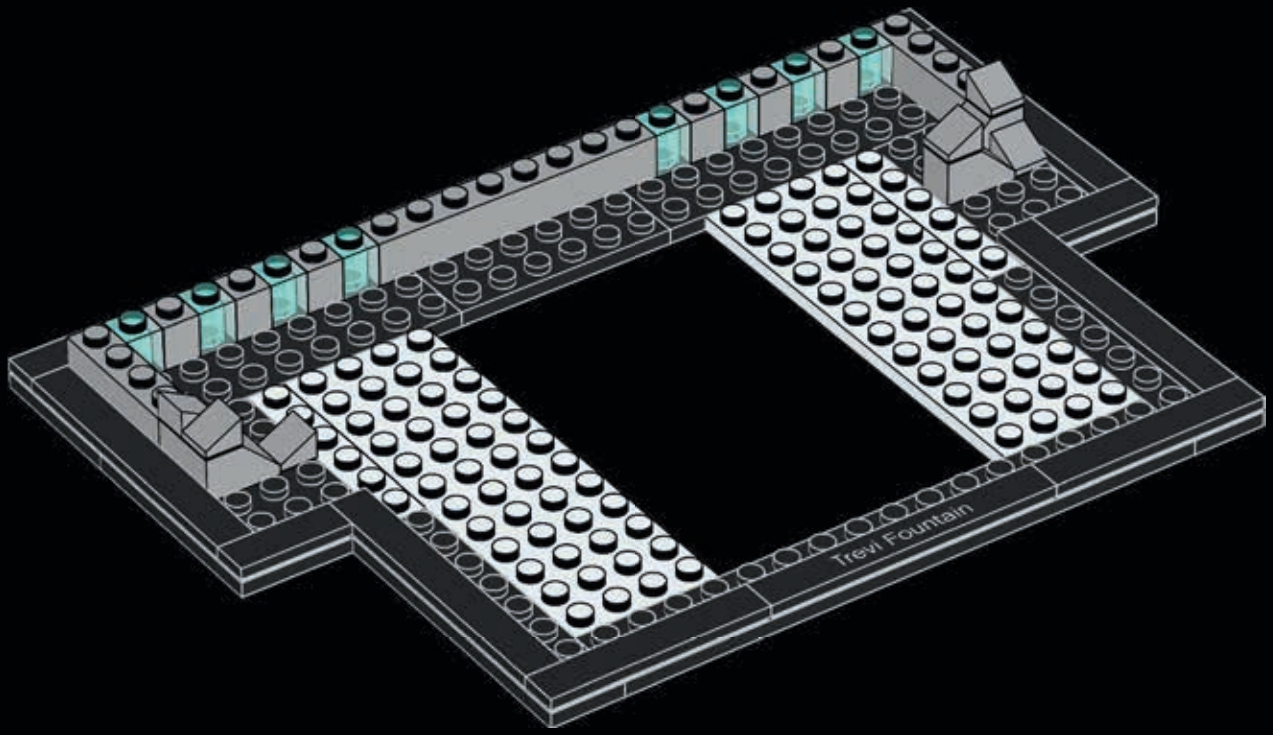

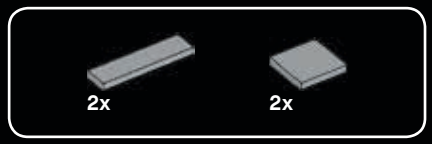

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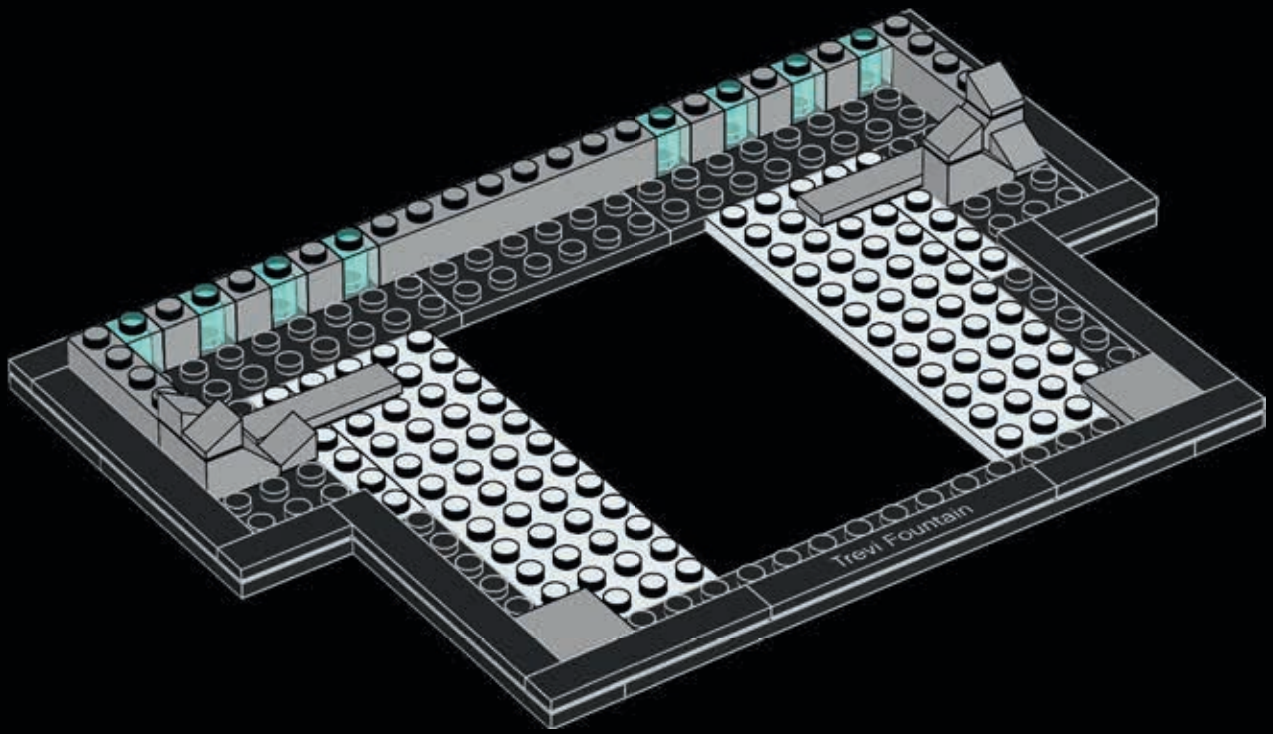

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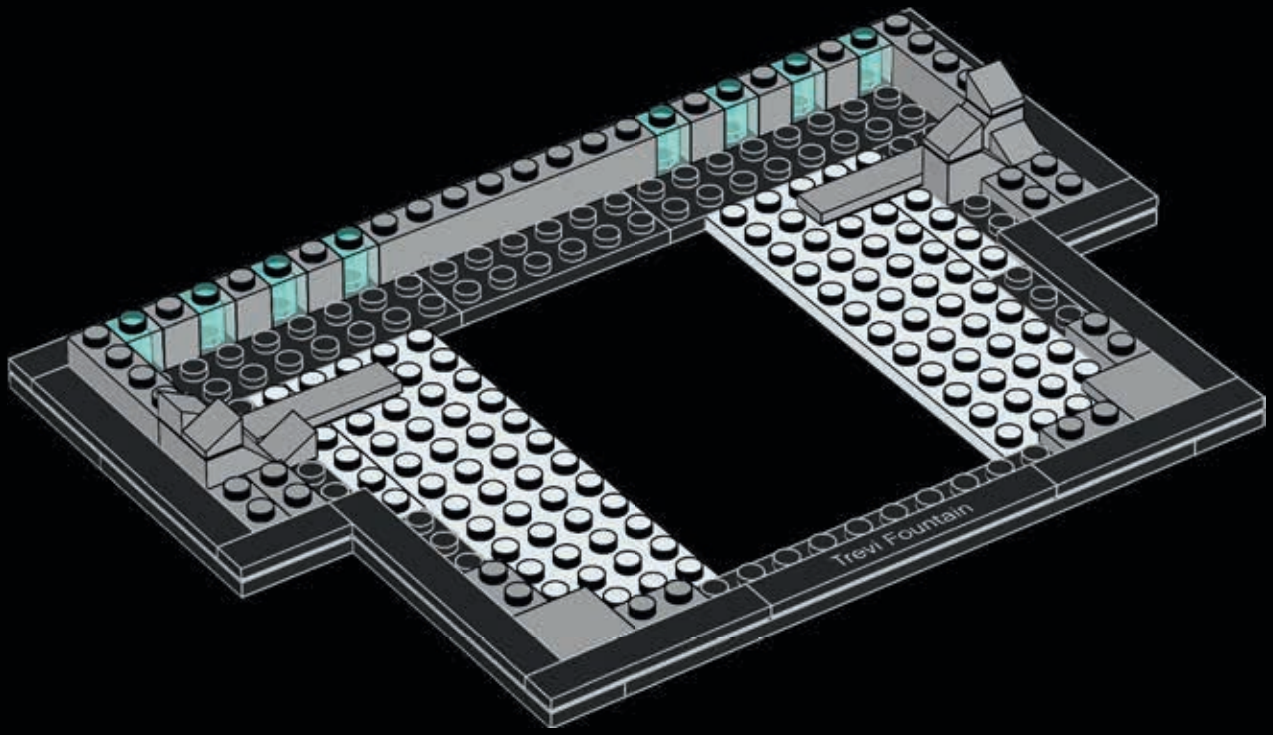

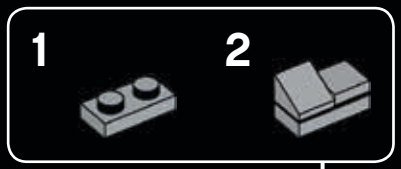

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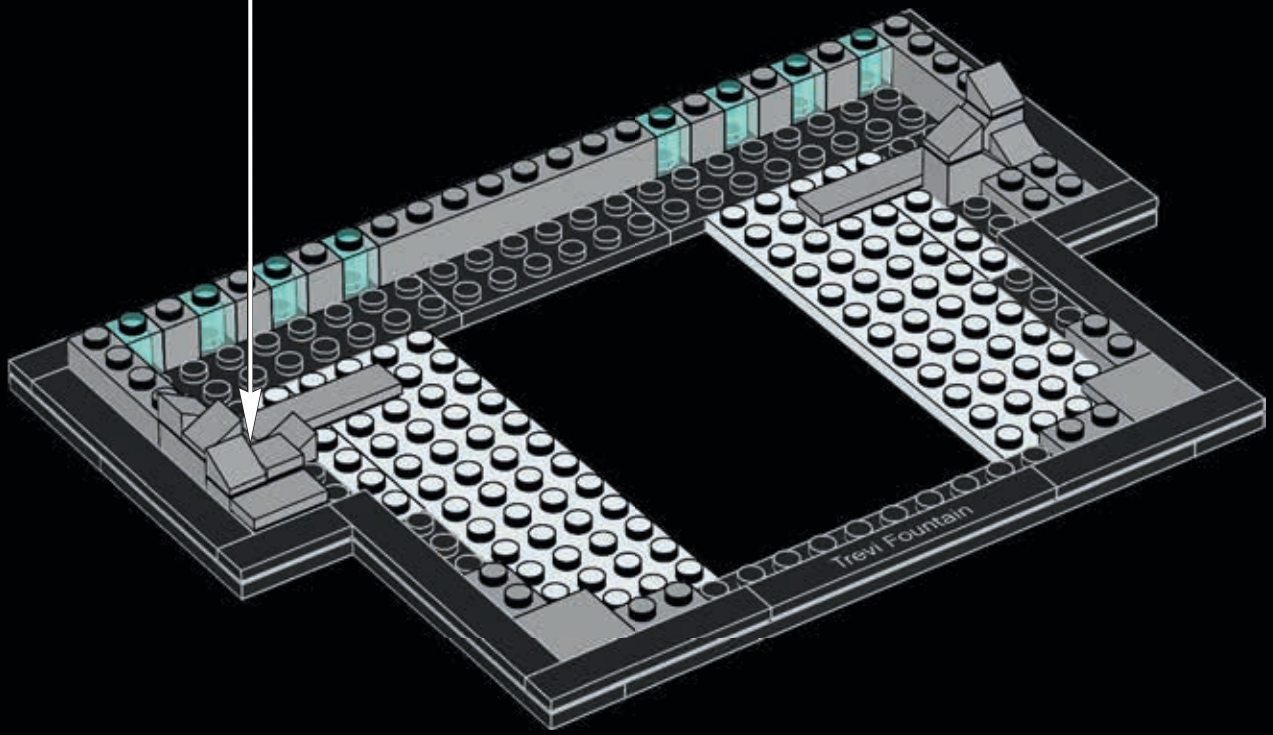

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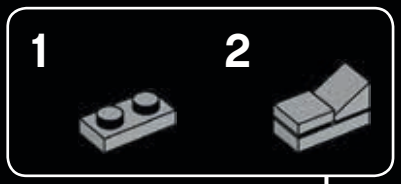

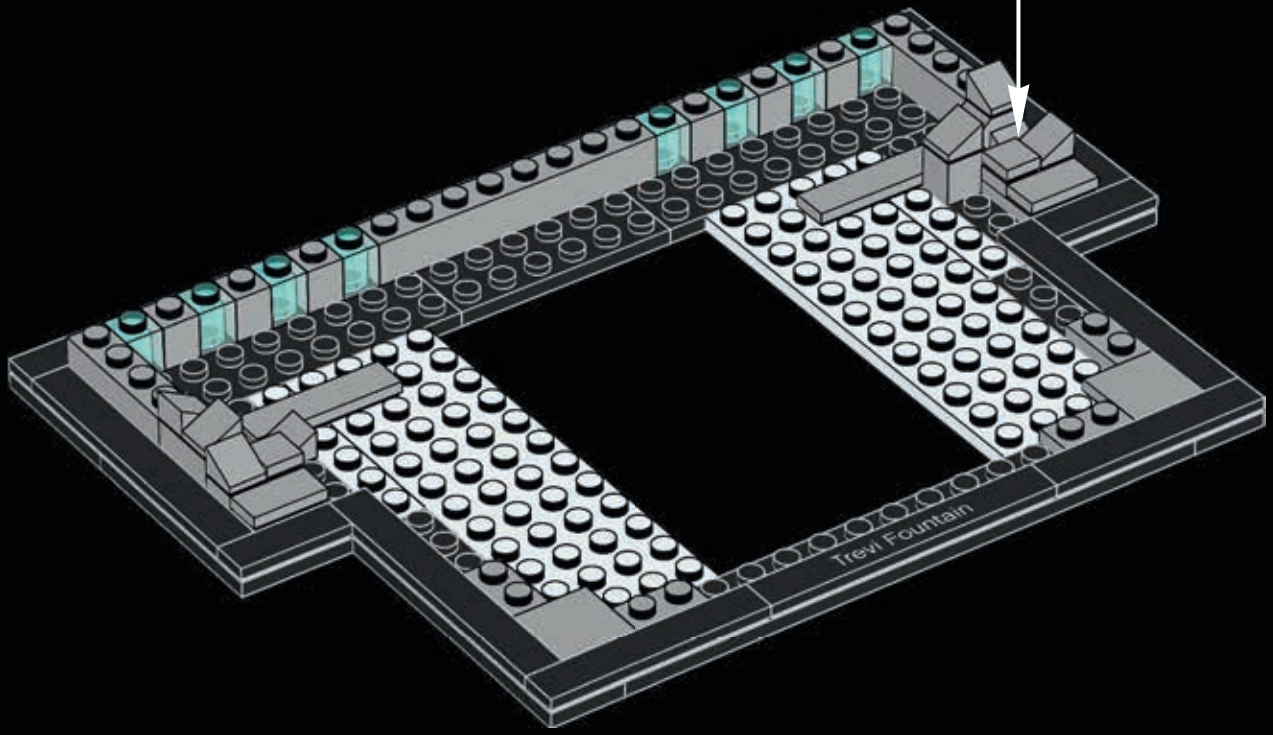

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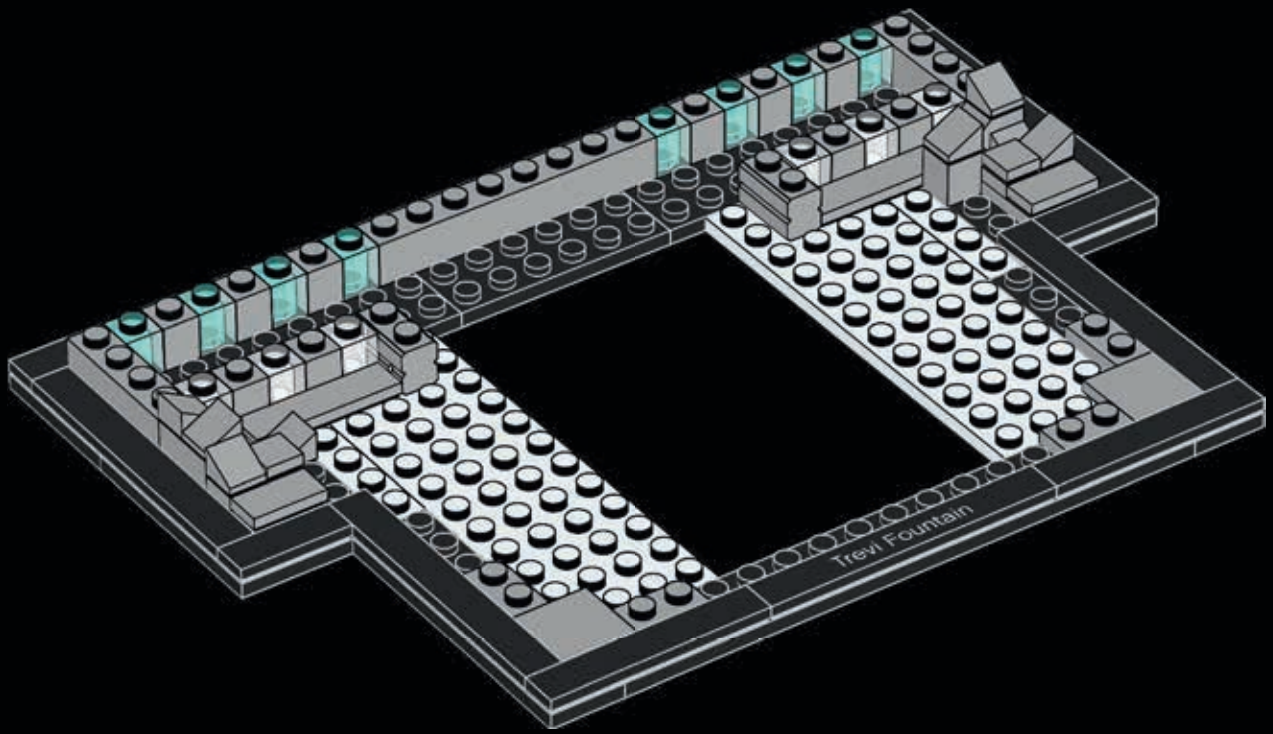

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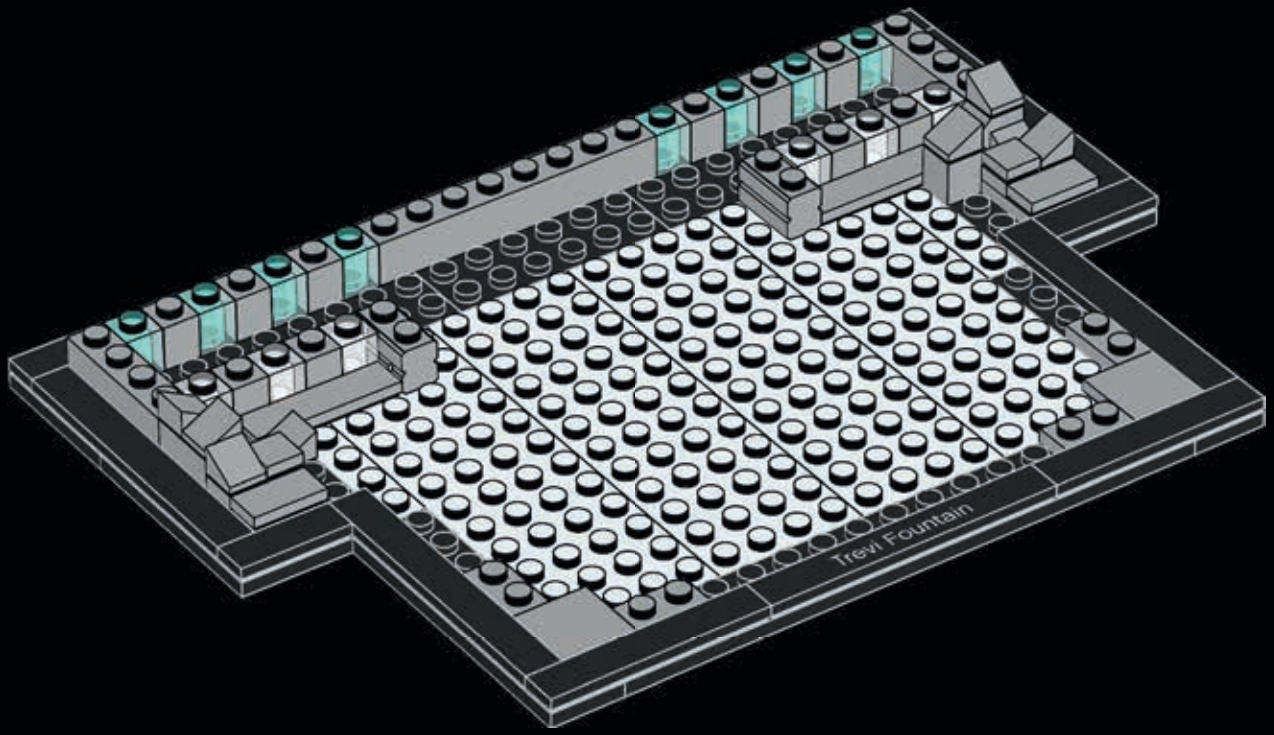

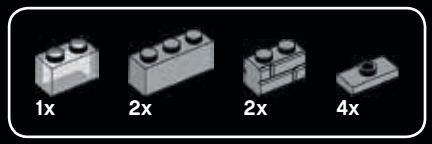

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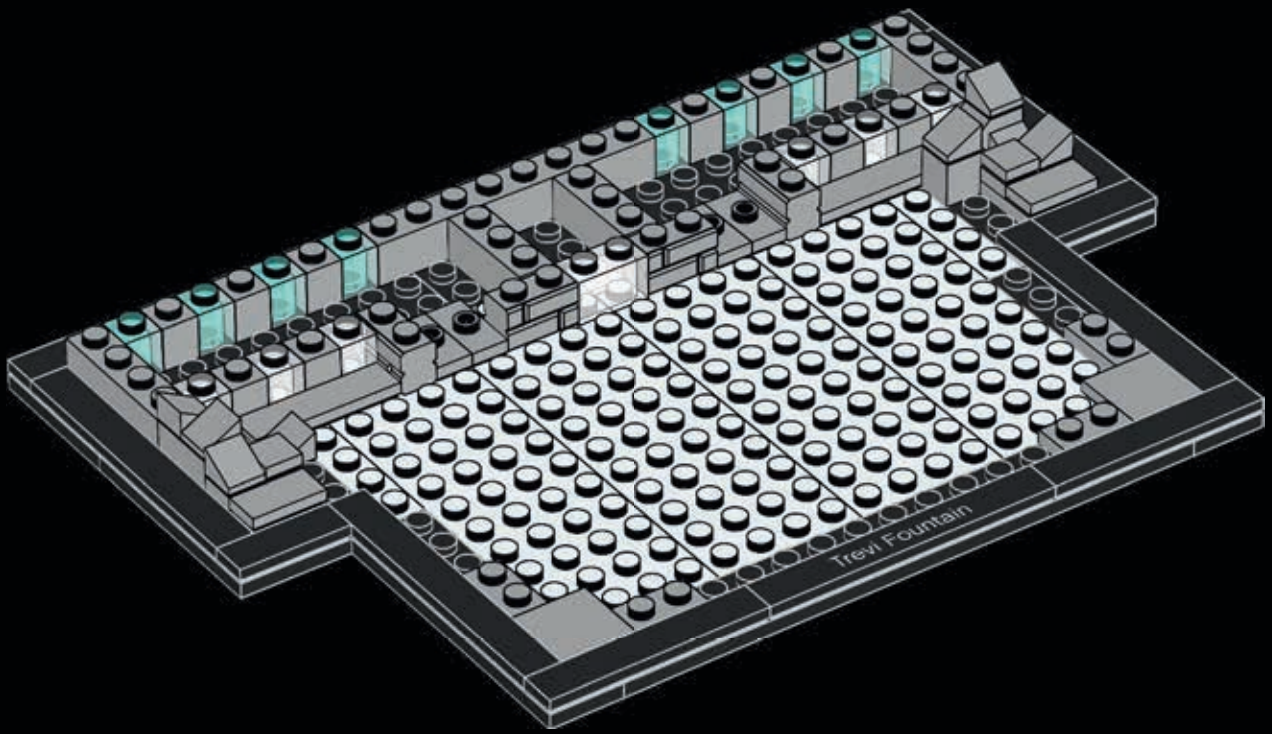

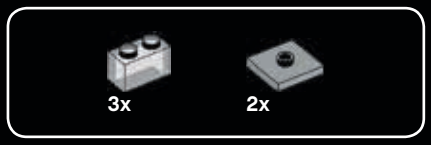

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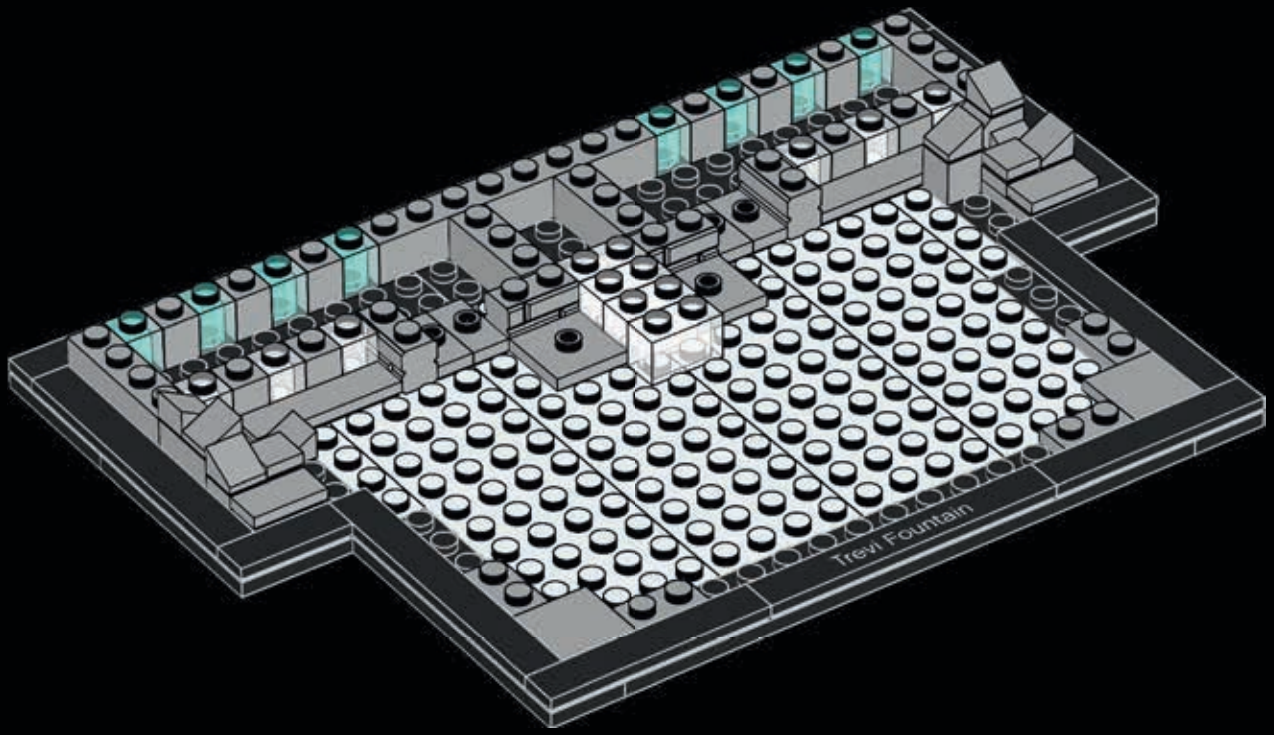

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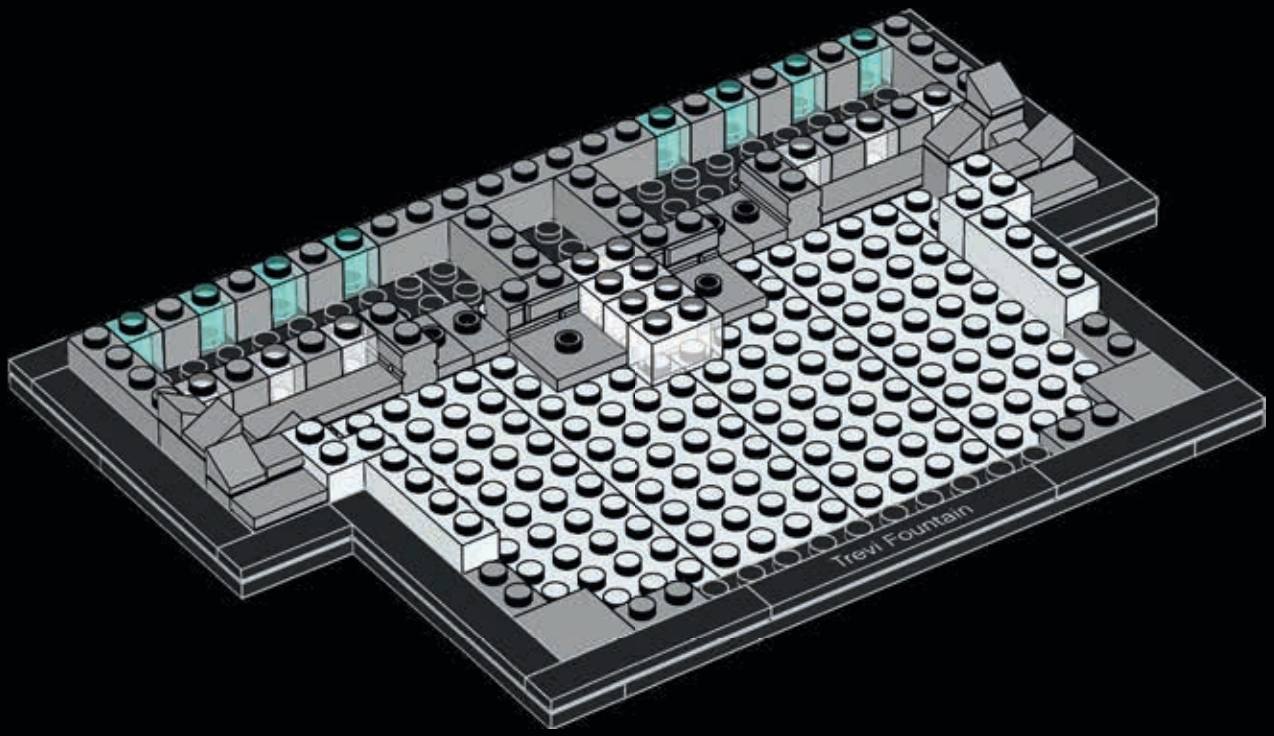

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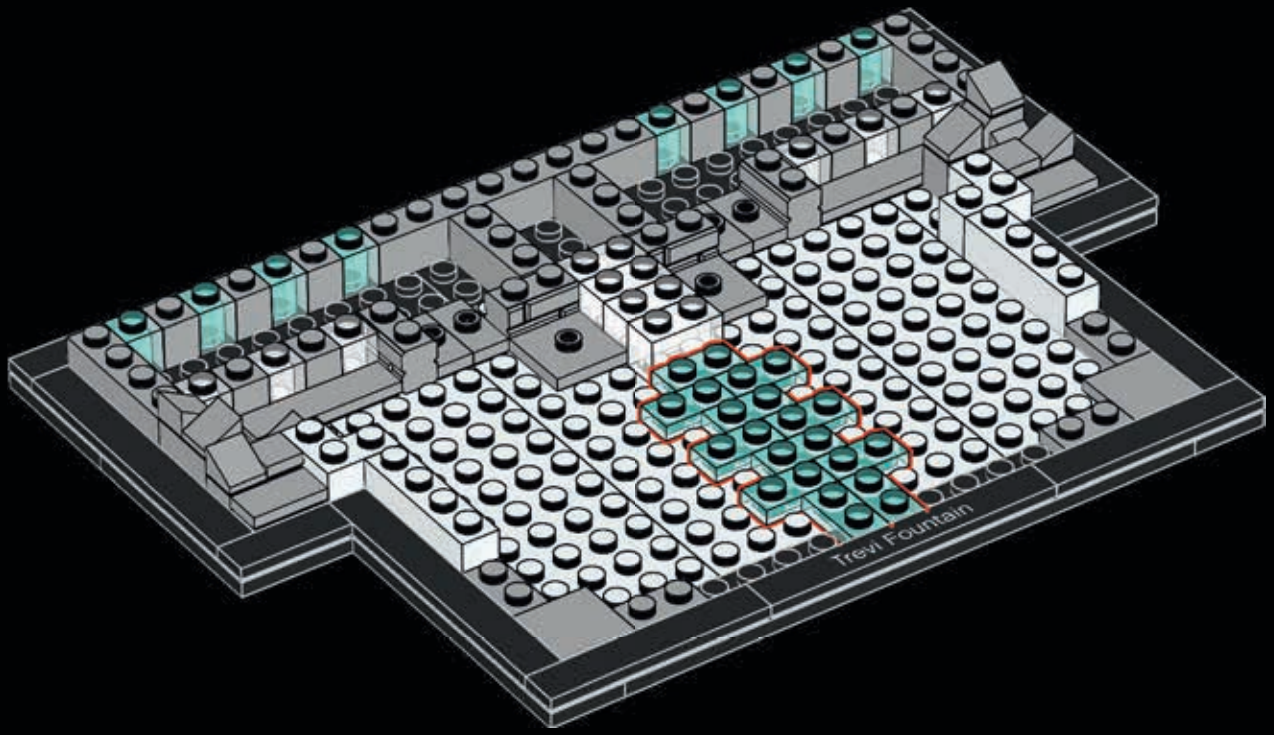

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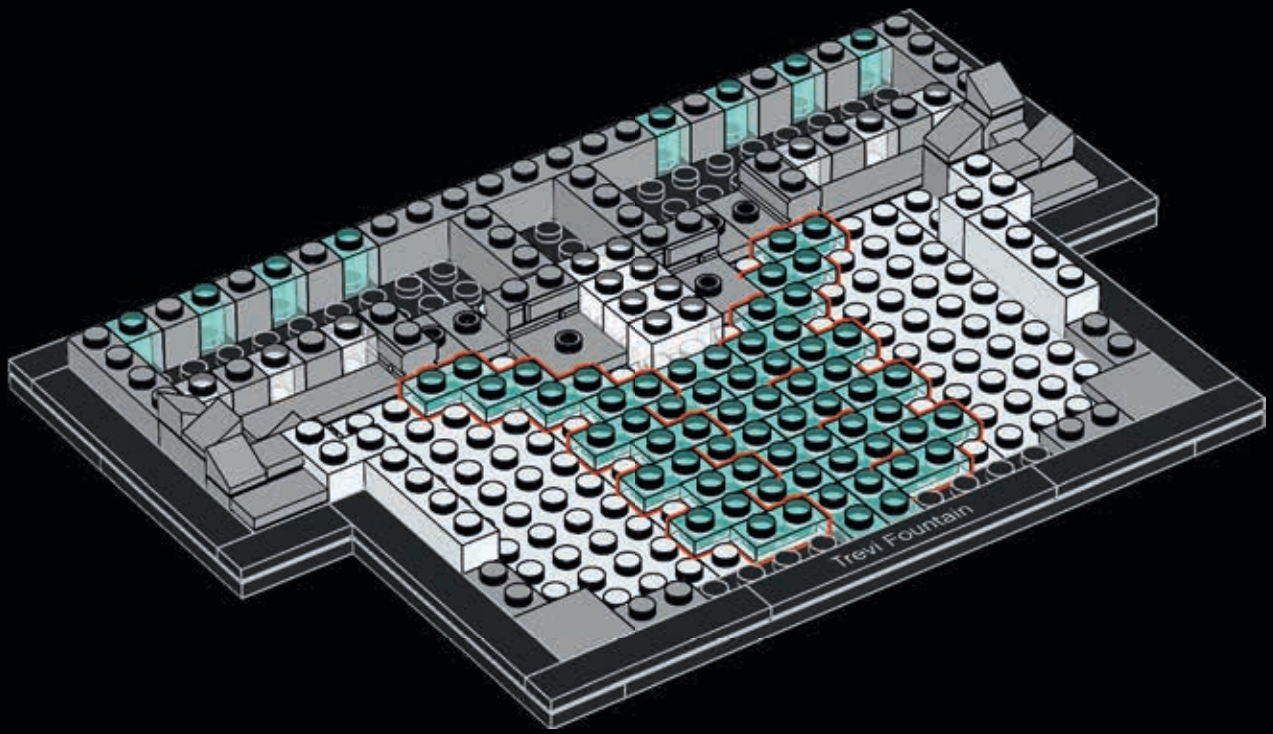

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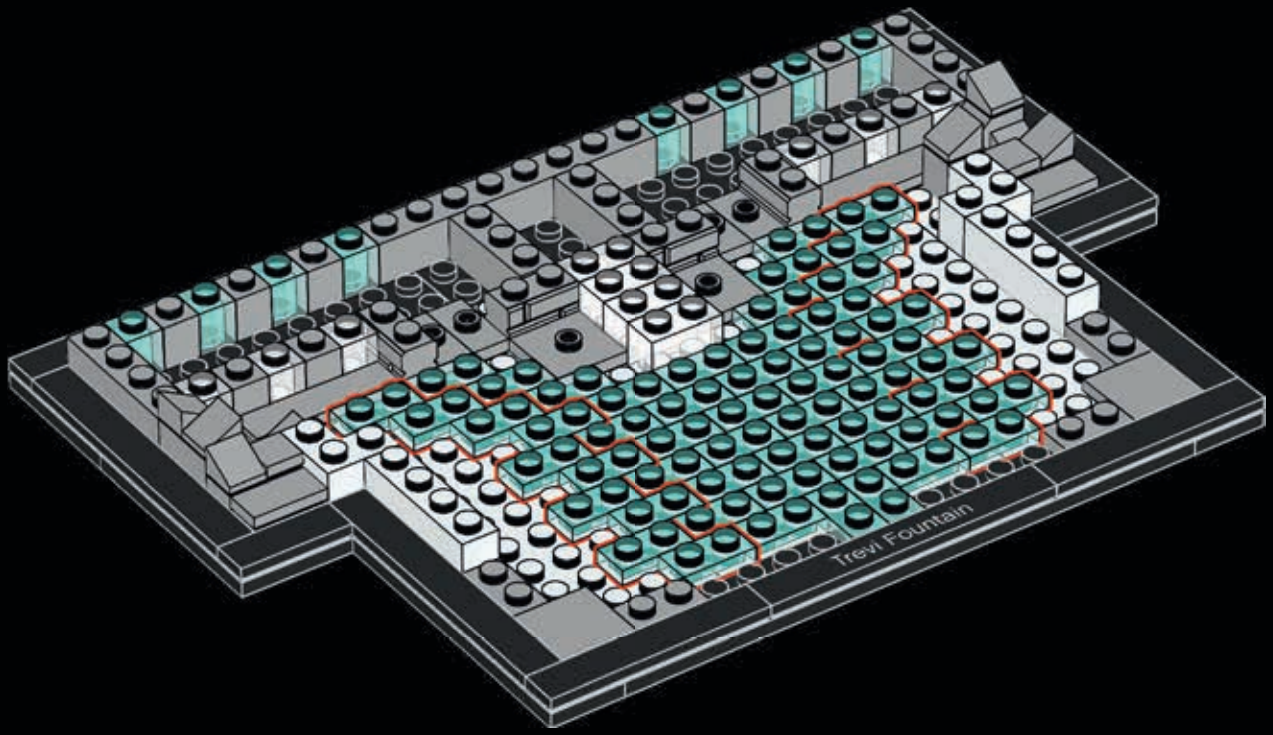

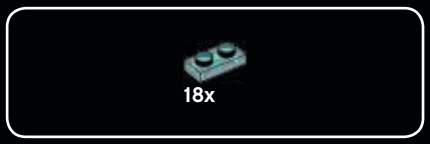

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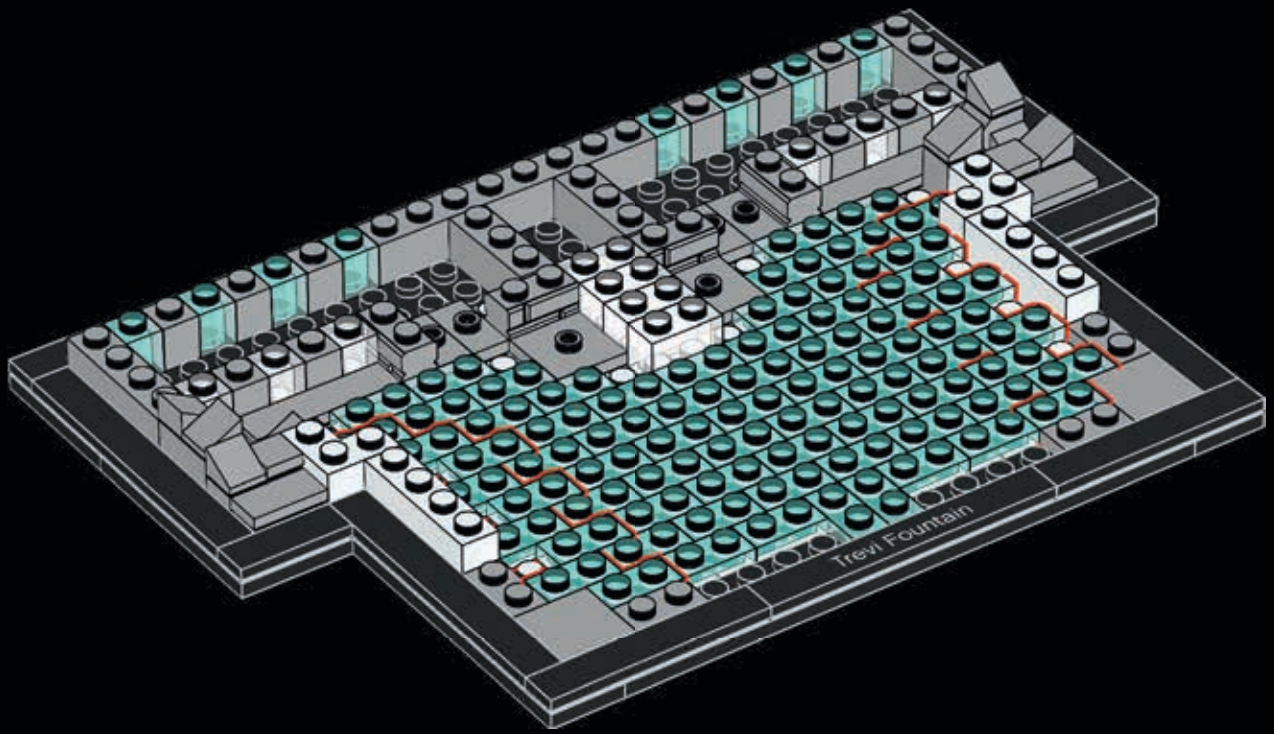

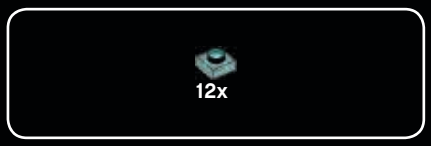

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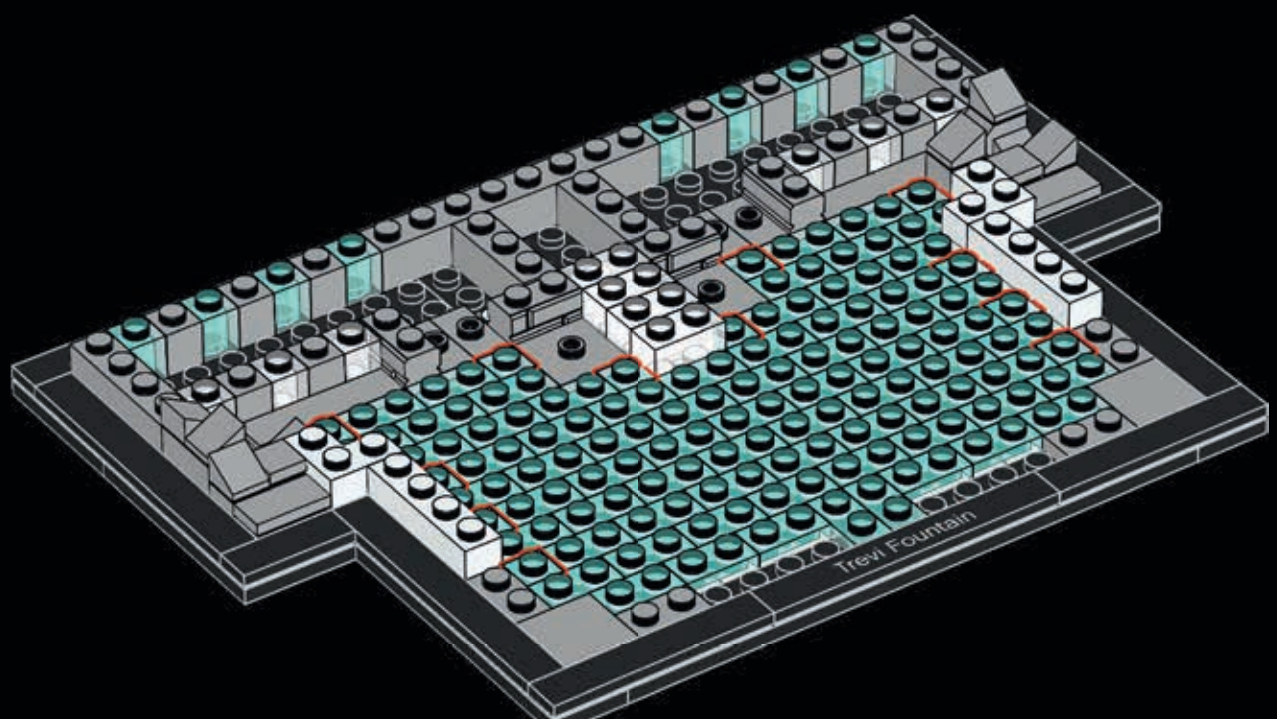

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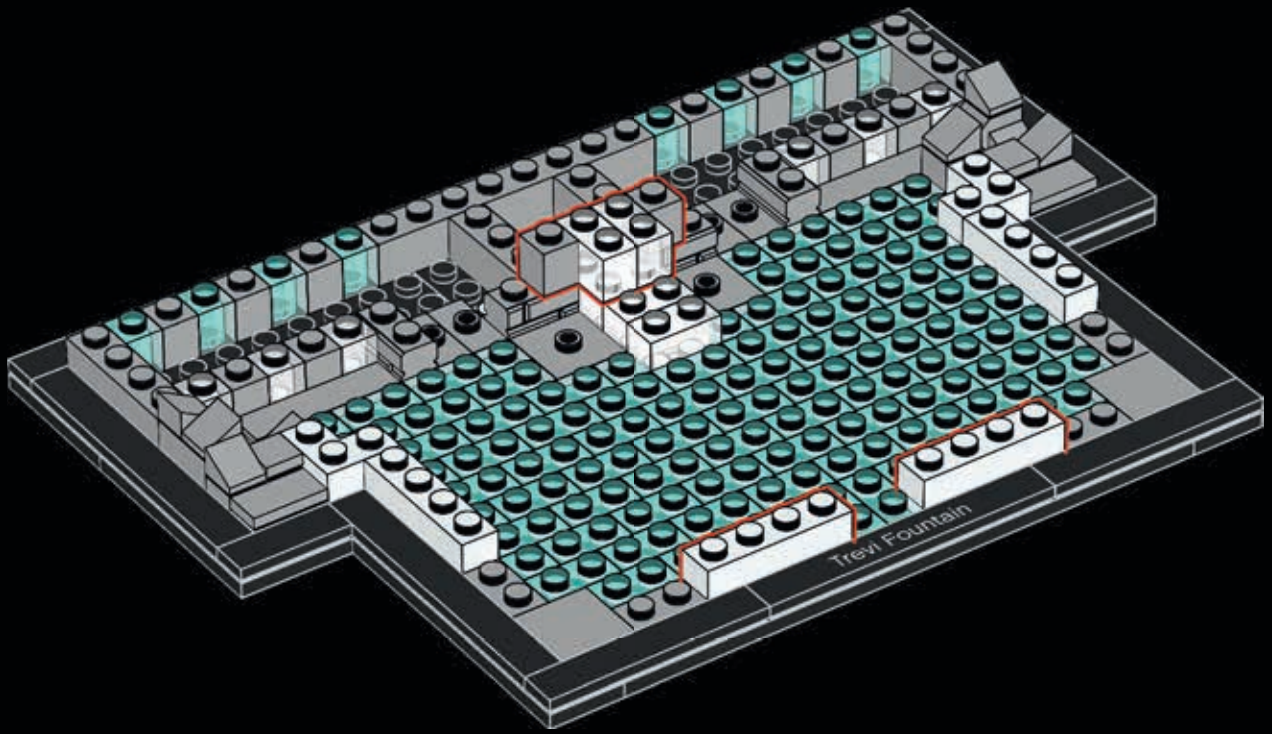

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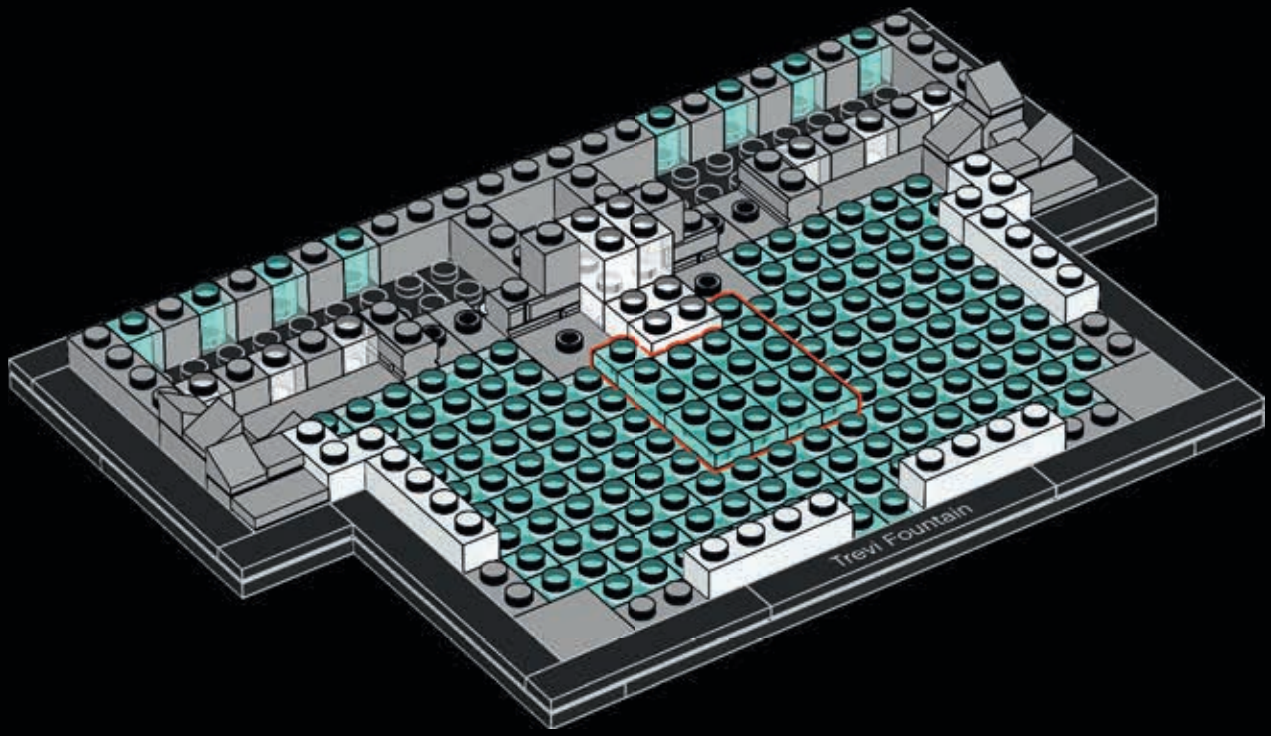

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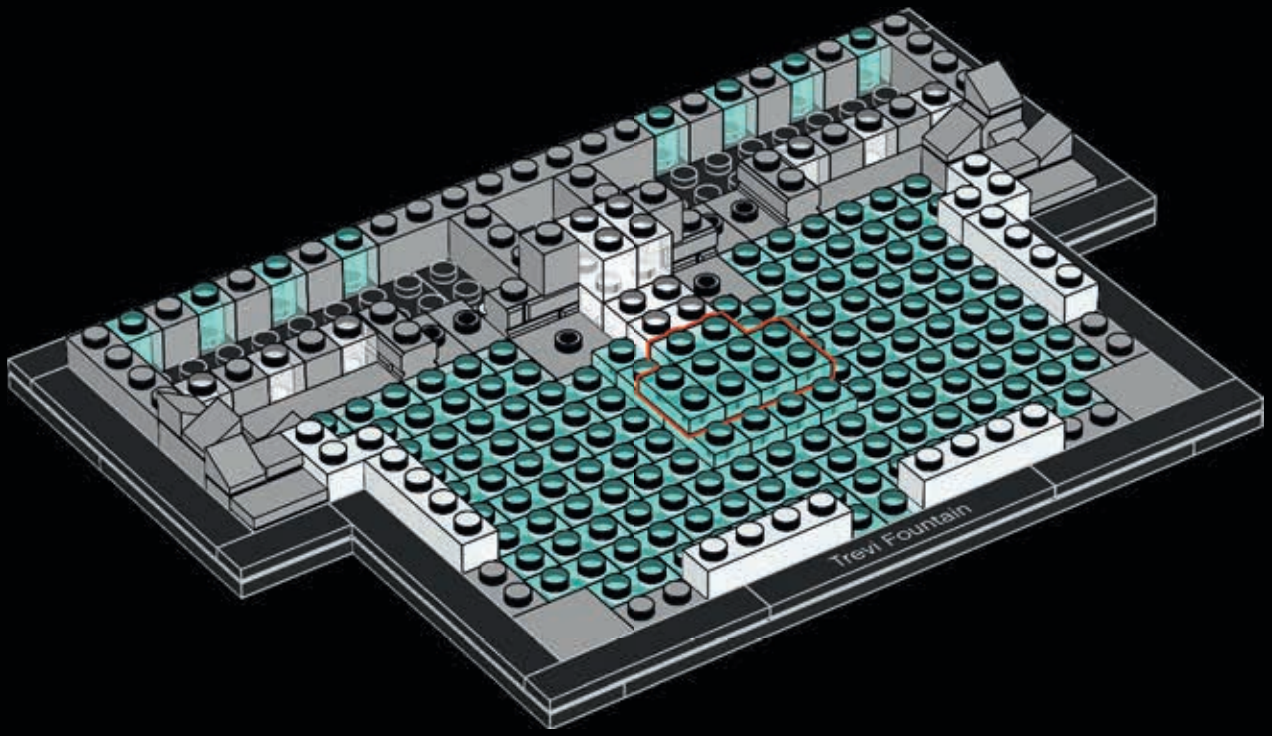

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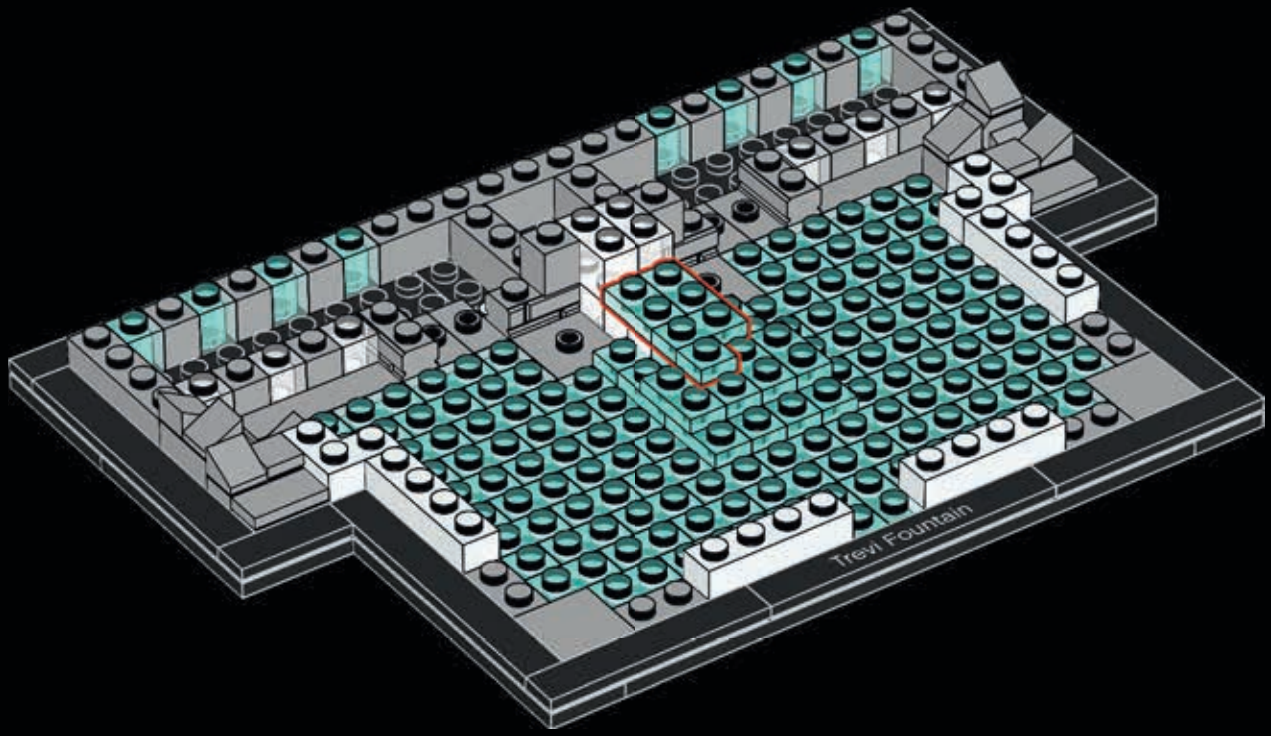

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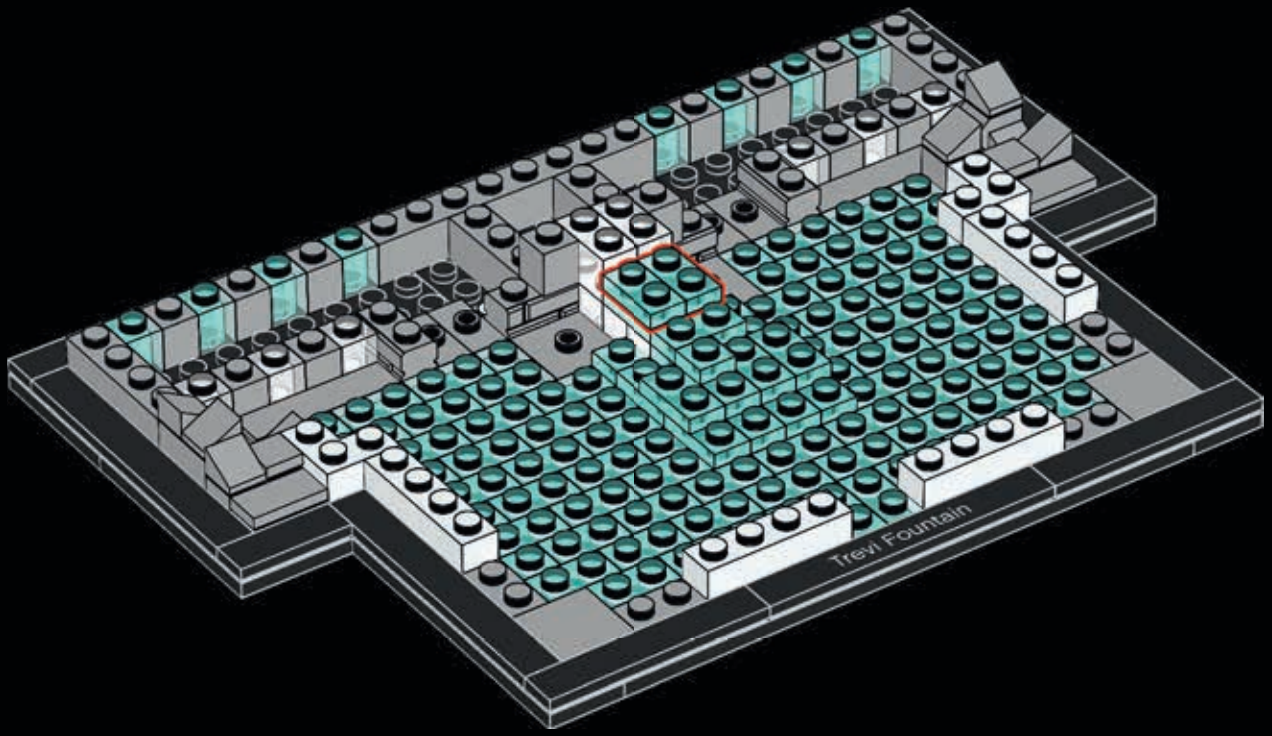

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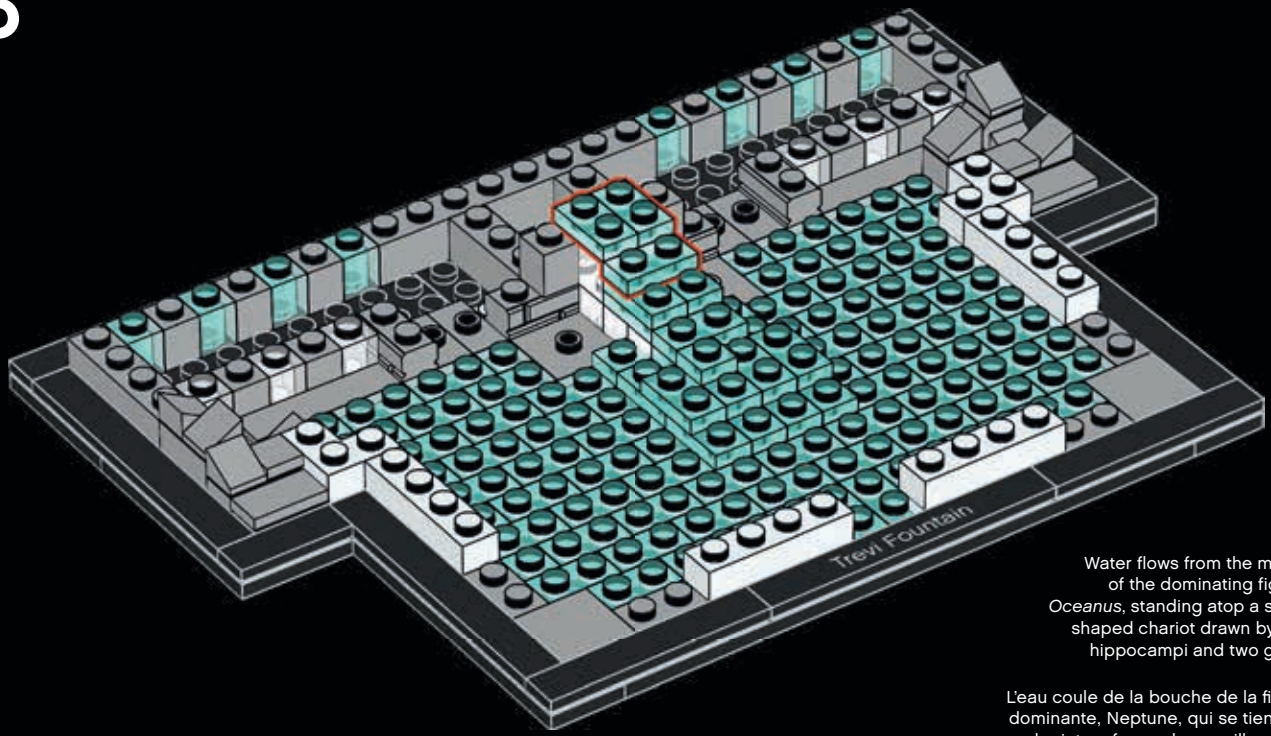

Water flows from the mouth of the dominating figure, *Oceanus*, standing atop a shell-shaped chariot drawn by two hippocampi and two gods.

L'eau coule de la bouche de la figure dominante, Neptune, qui se tient sur un chariot en forme de coquillage tiré par deux hippocampes et deux dieux.

El agua emana de la boca de la figura que domina la fuente, Neptuno, que se encuentra situado sobre un carro con forma de concha del que tiran dos hipocampos y dos dioses.

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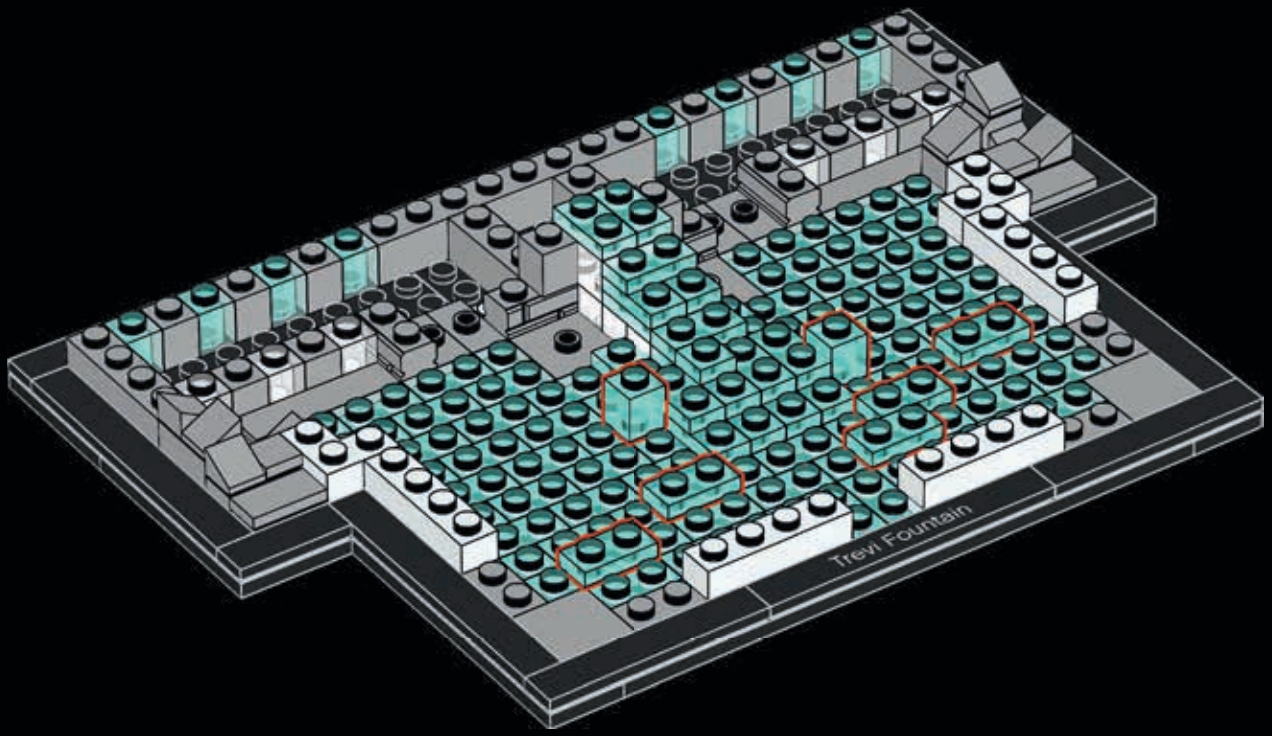
36



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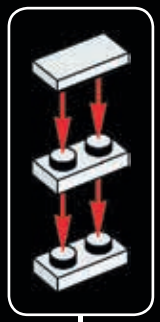

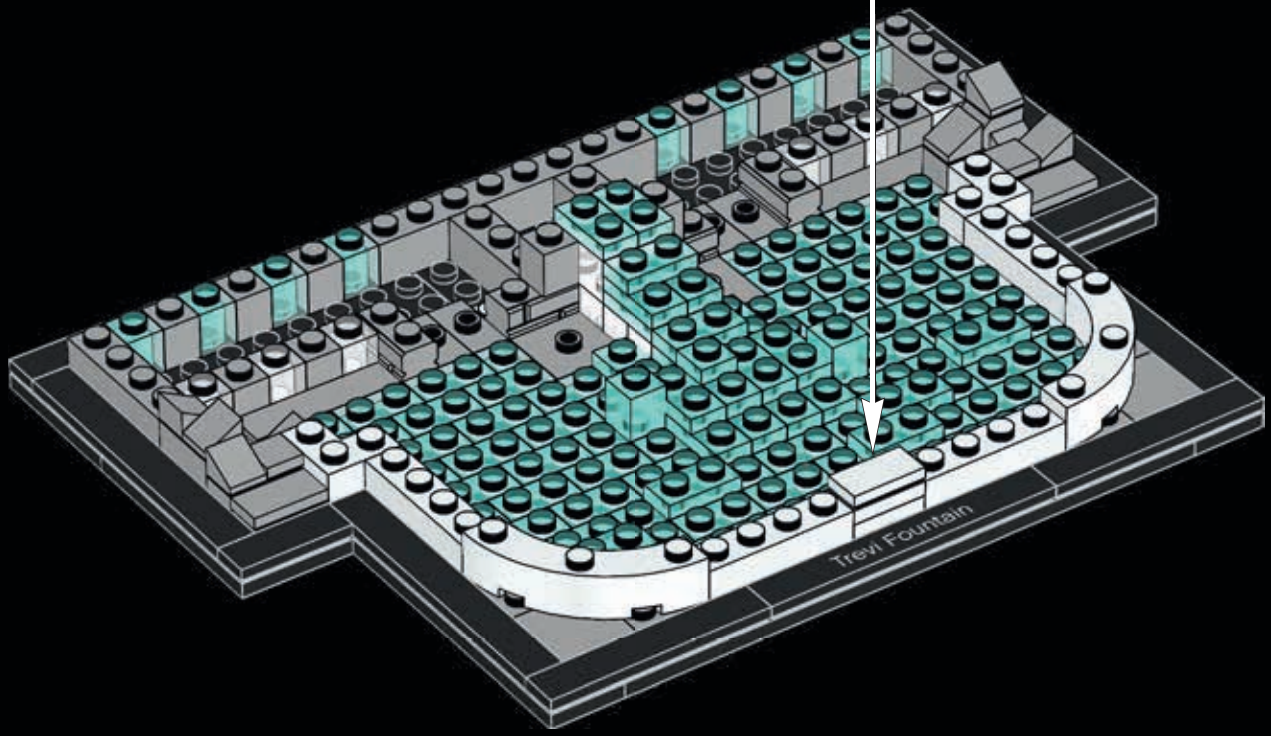

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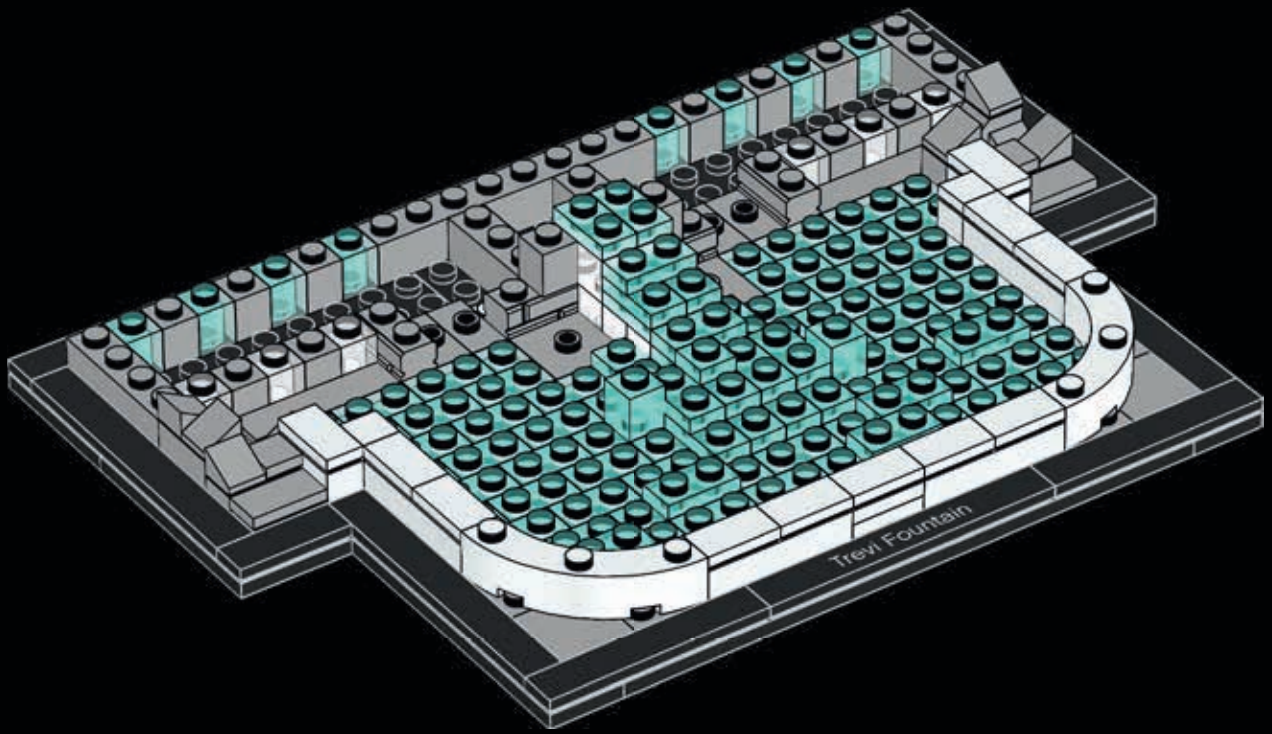

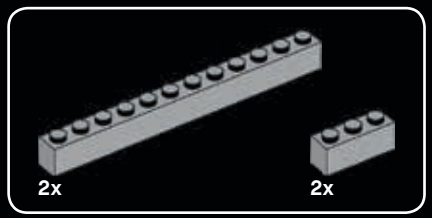

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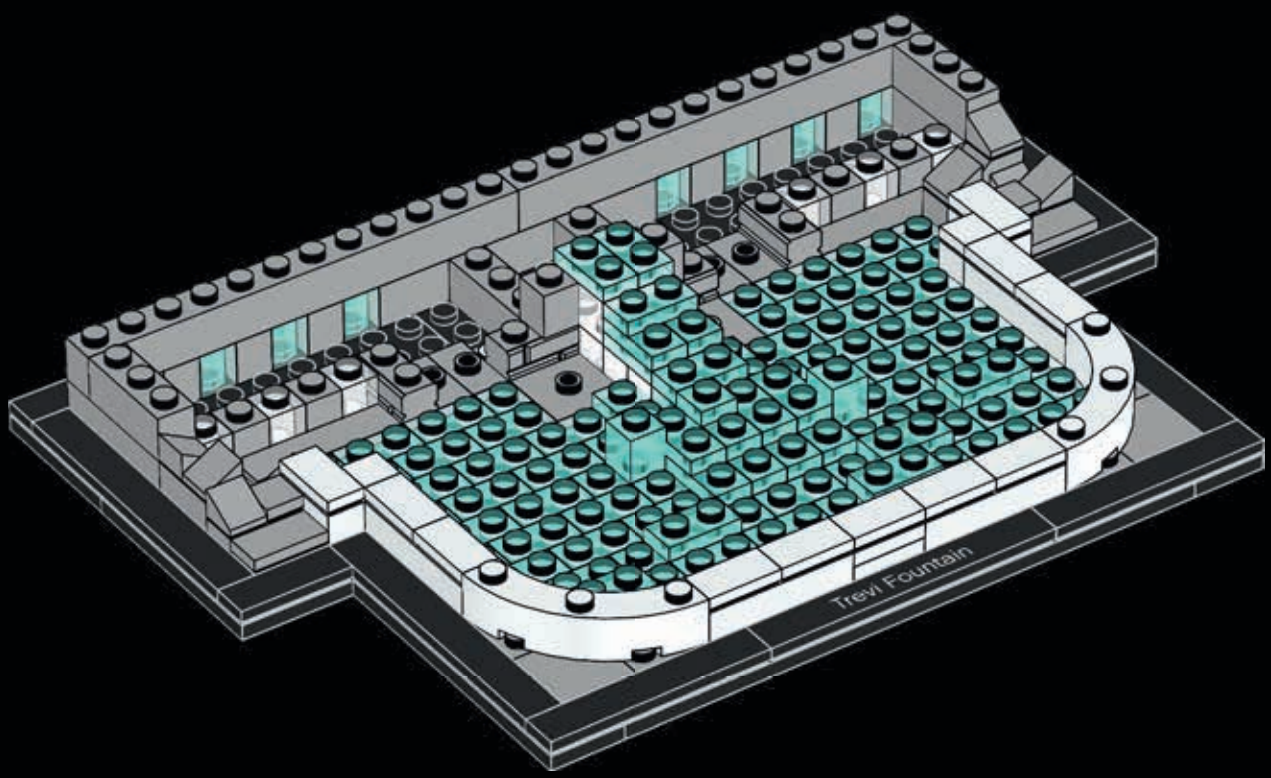

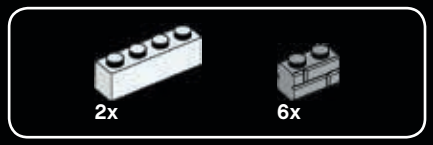

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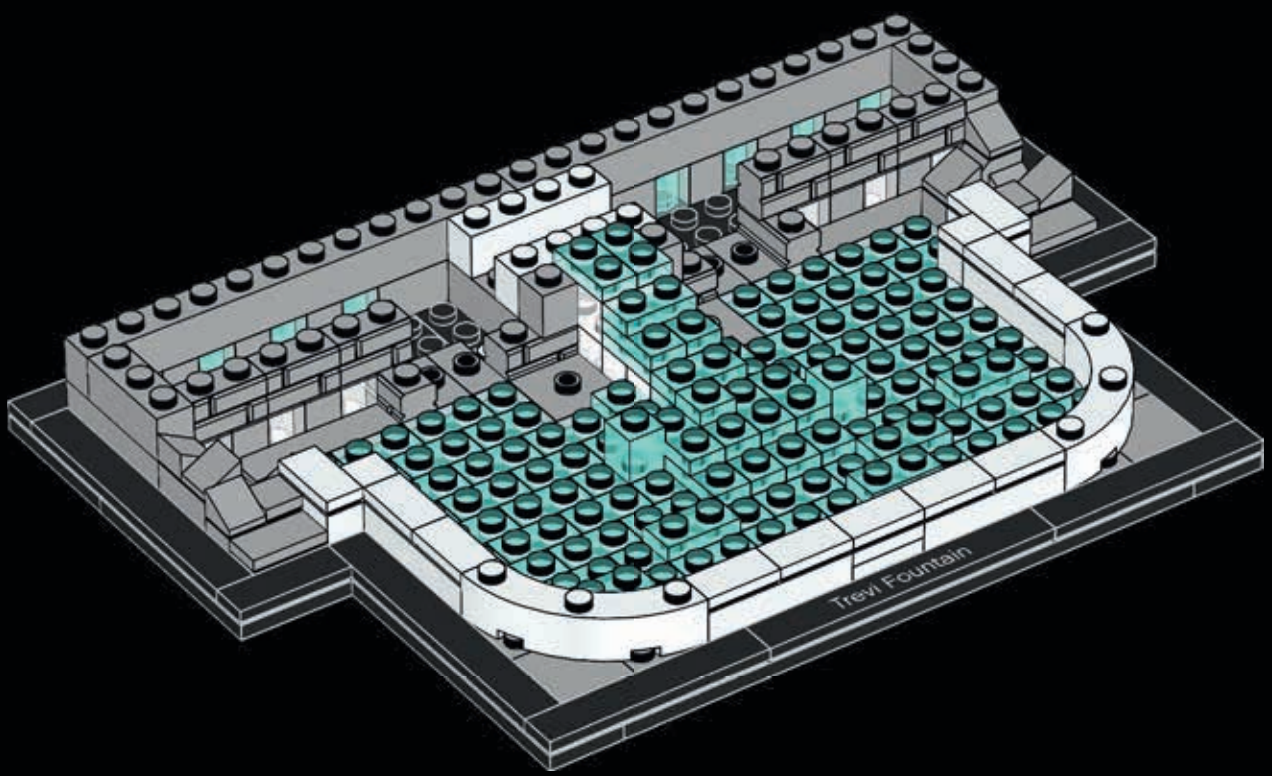

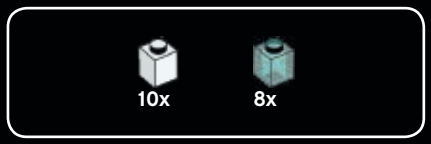

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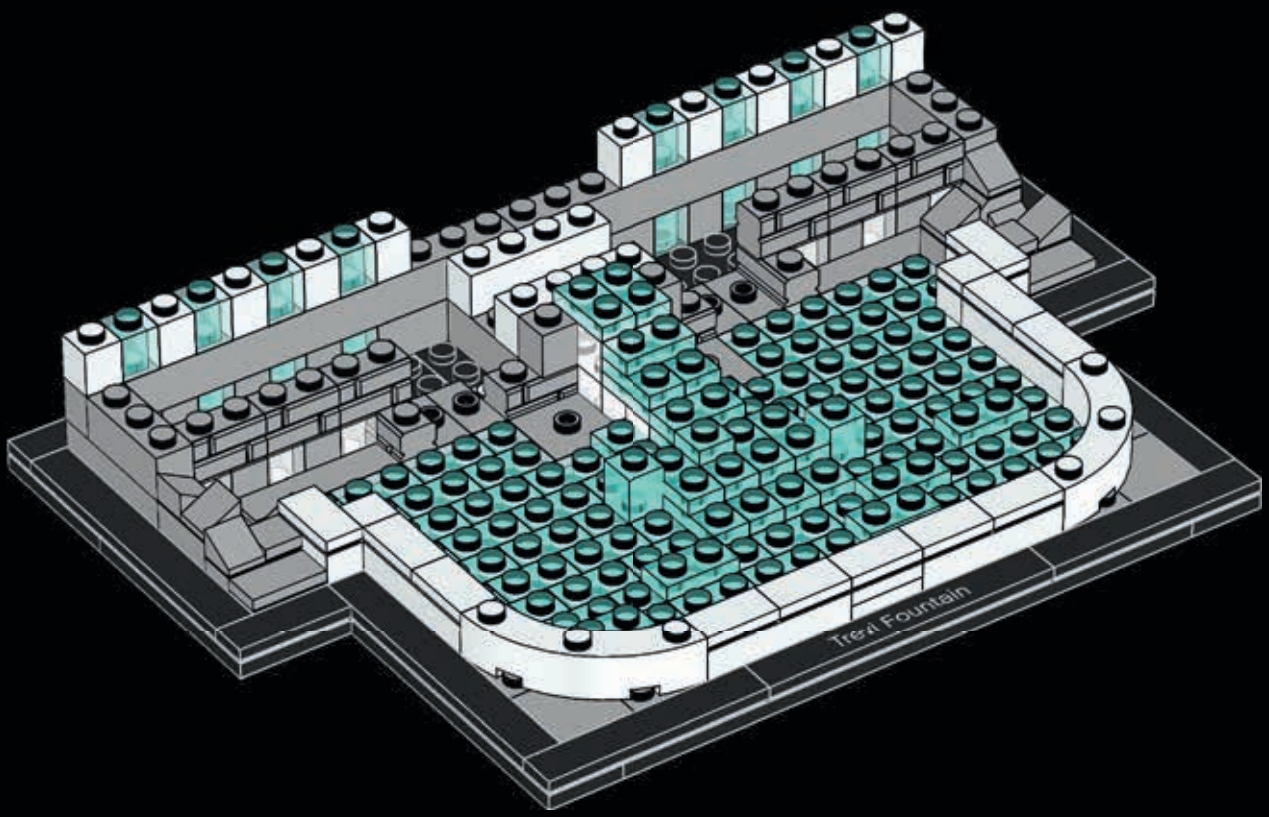

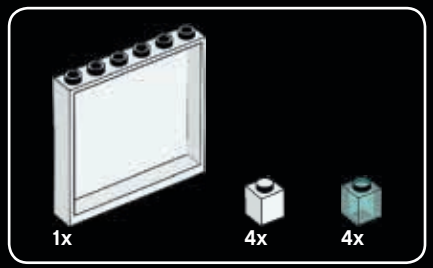

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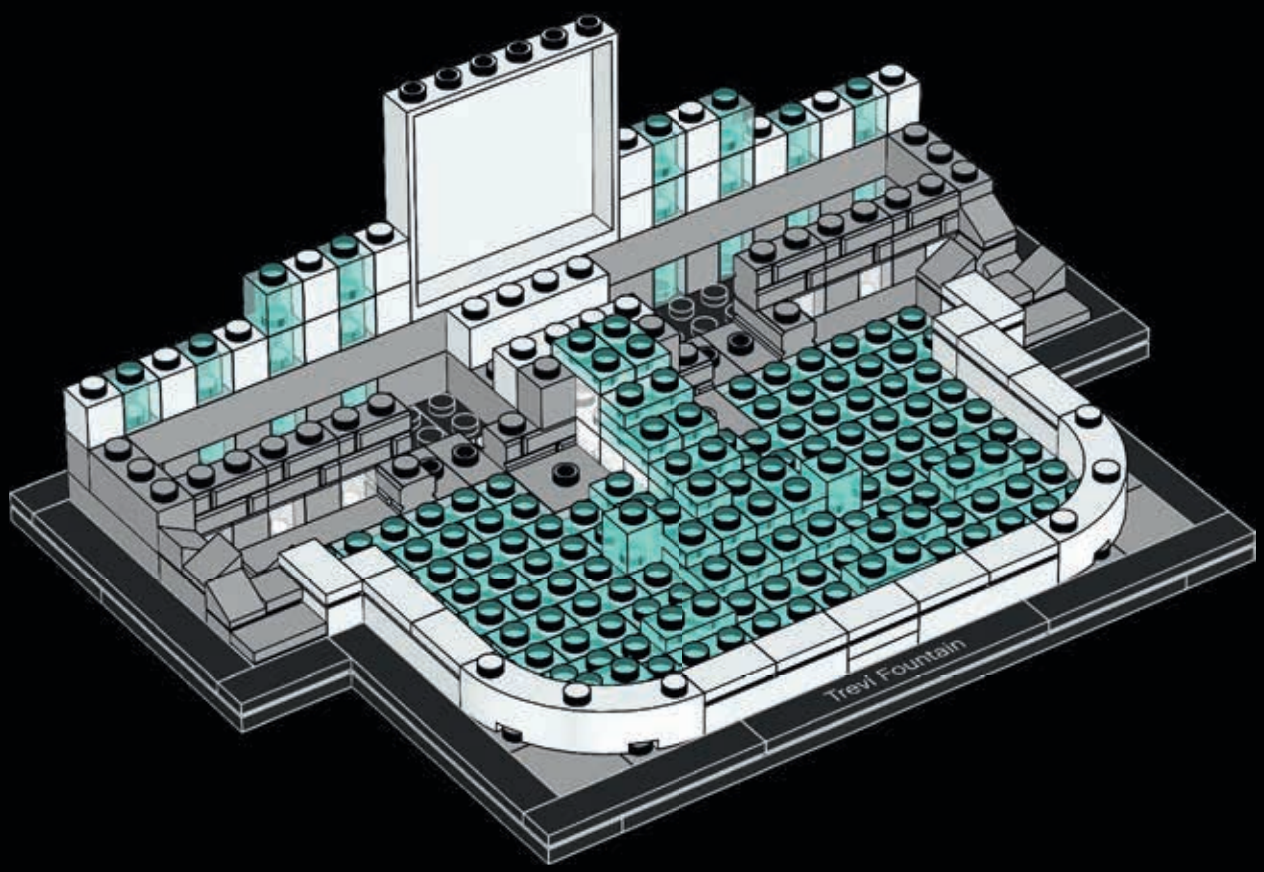

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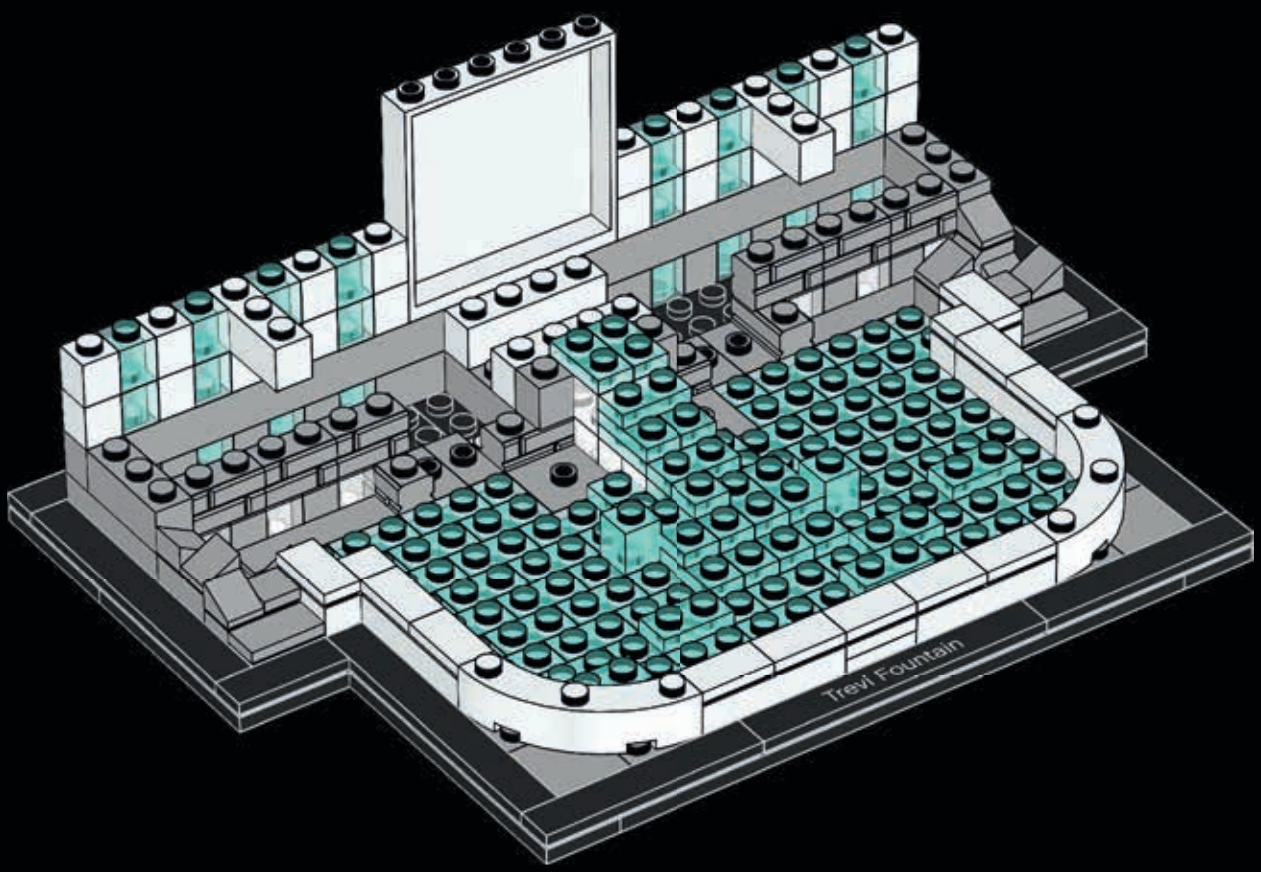

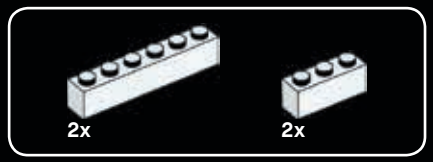

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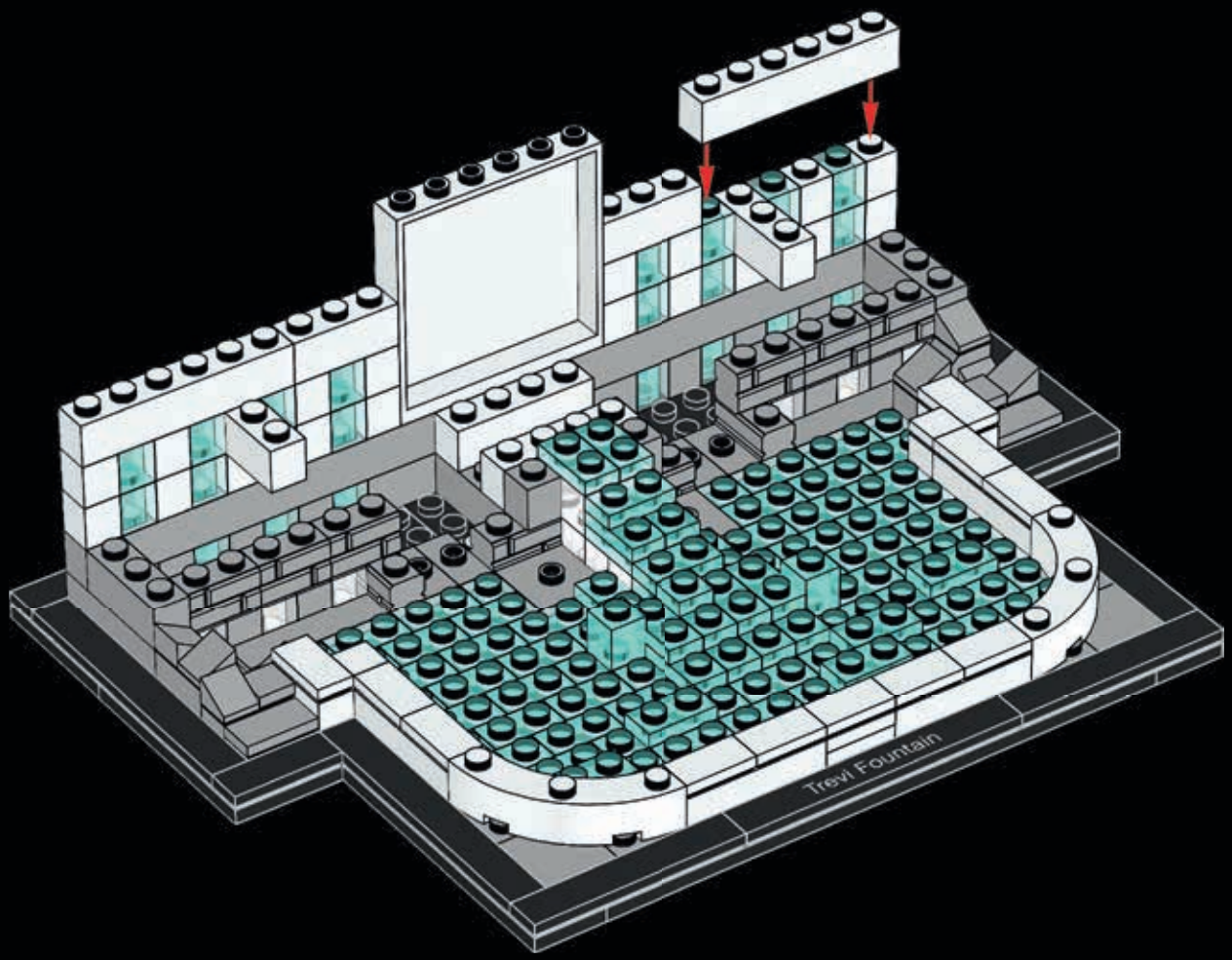

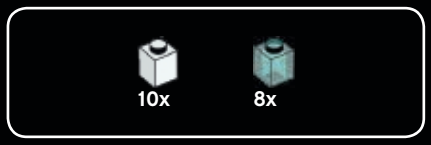

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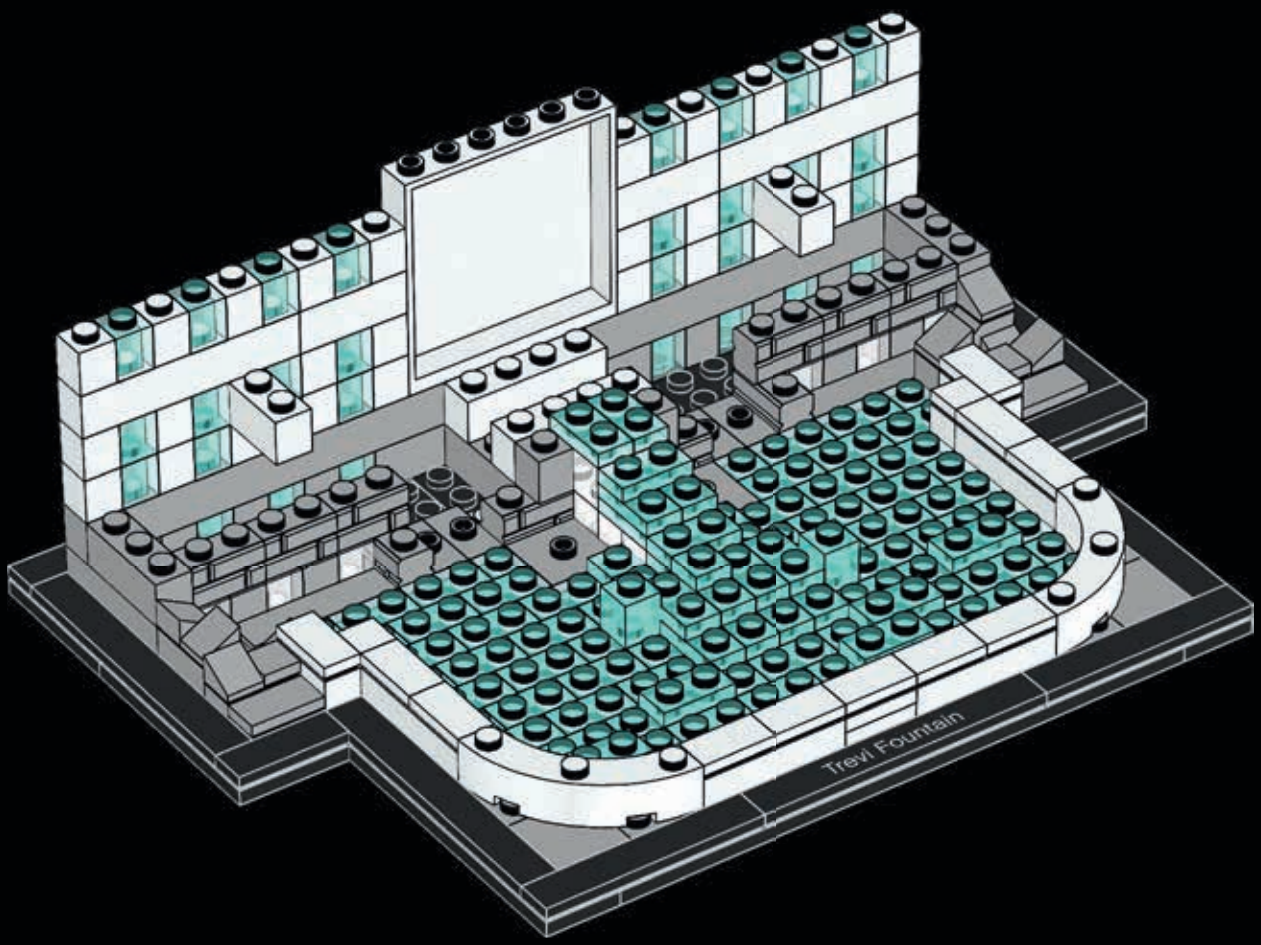

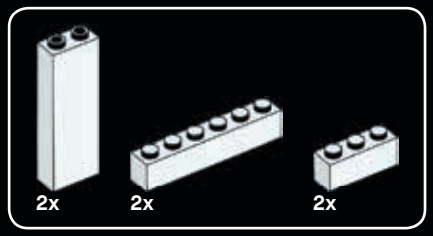

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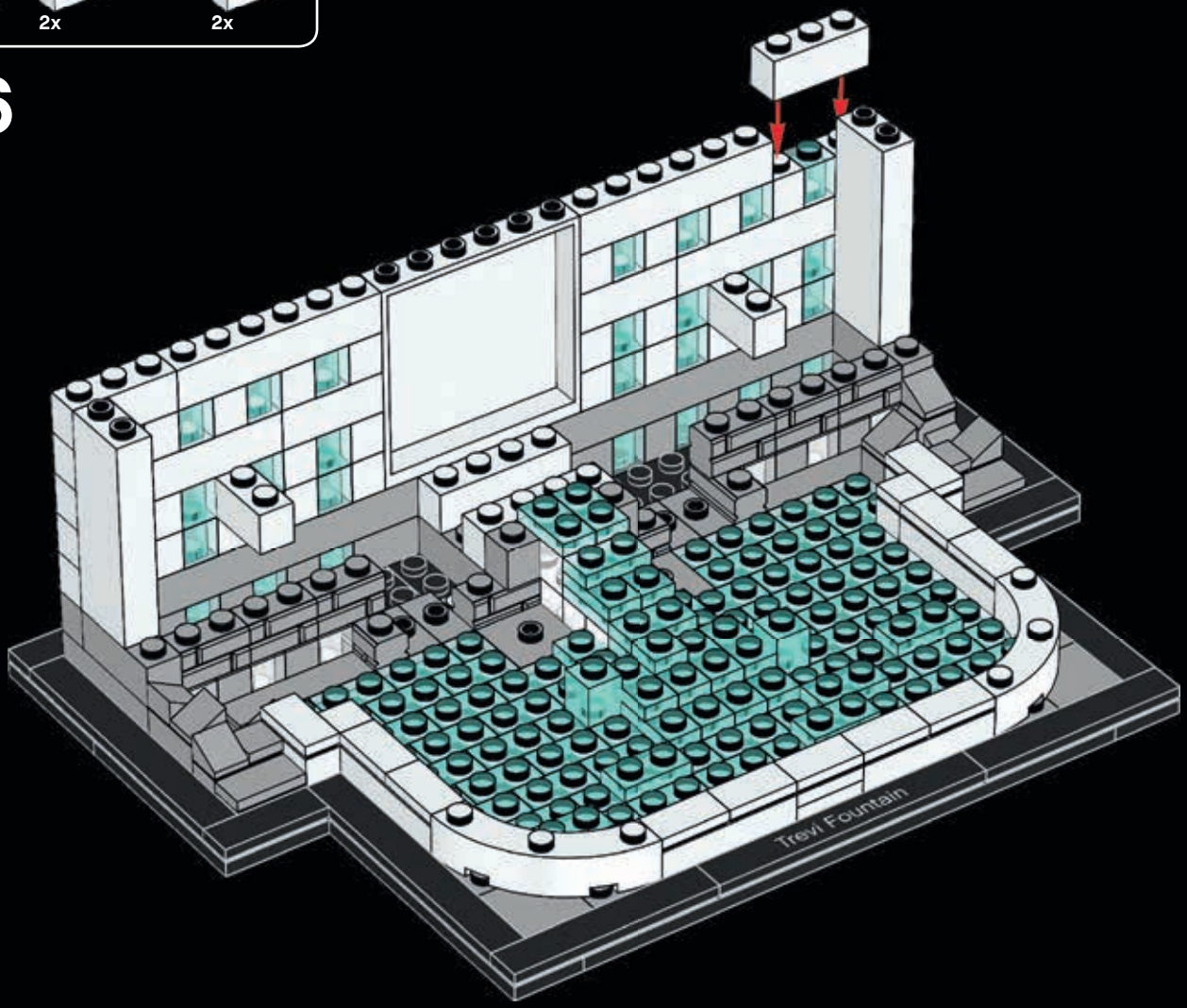

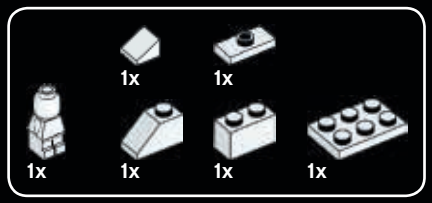

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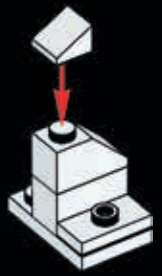

4

The fountain is mostly built of travertine stone. This popular building material came from a quarry located 22 miles (35 km) to the east of Rome.

Cette fontaine est construite principalement en travertin. Ce matériau de construction populaire est venu d'une carrière située à 35 km à l'est de Rome.

La fuente se compone de travertino casi en su totalidad. Este popular material de construcción provenía de una cantera situada a 35 km al este de Roma.

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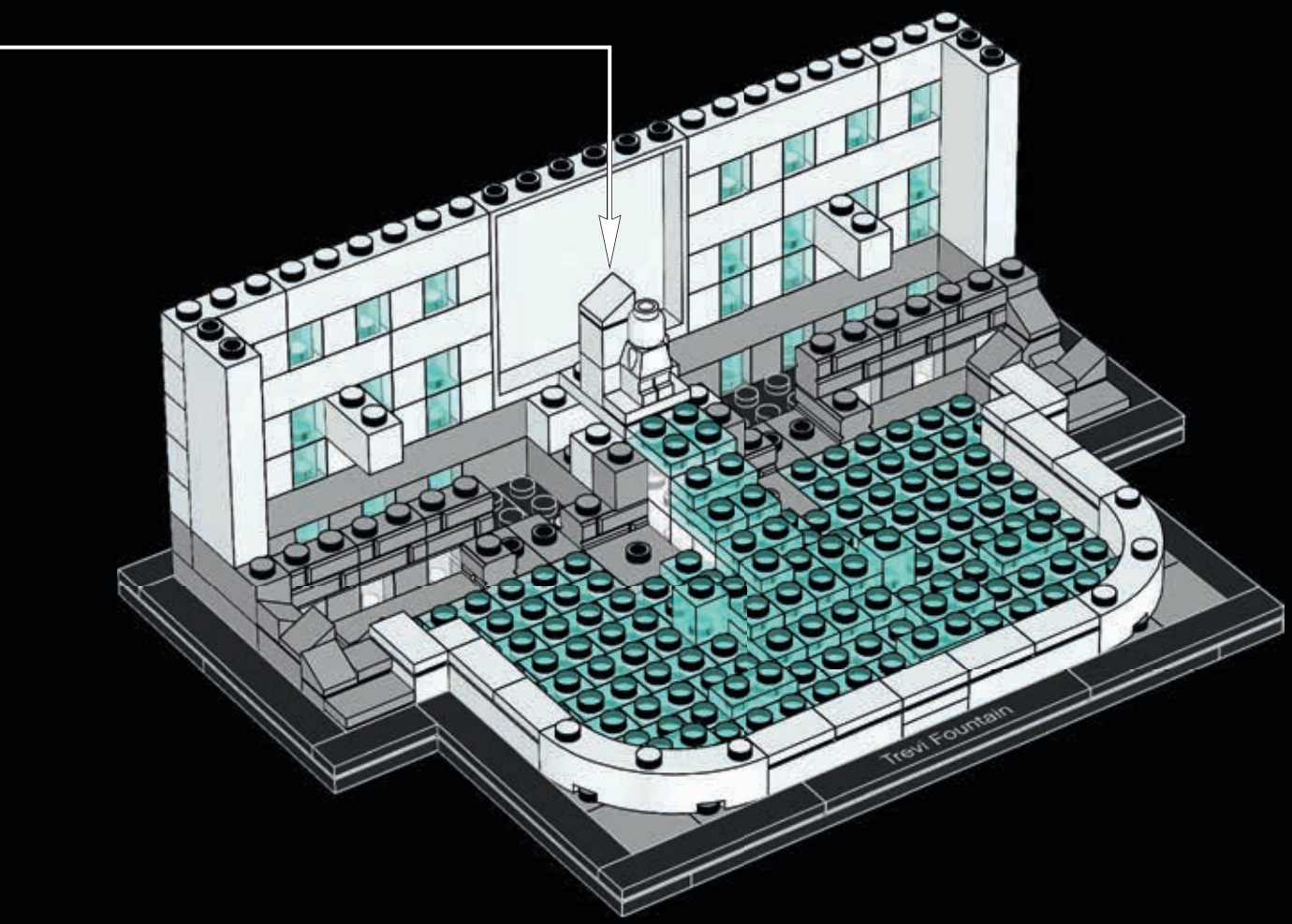
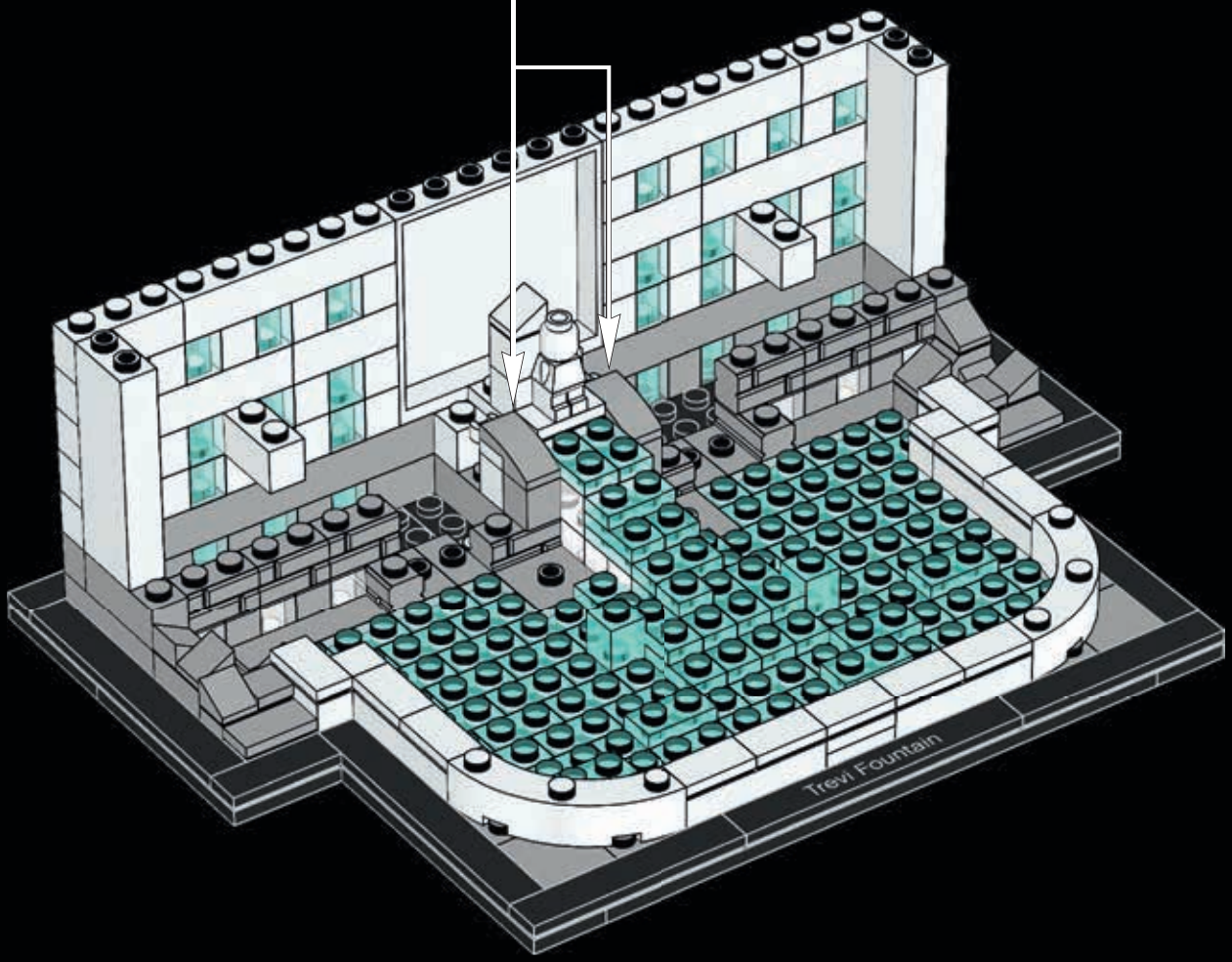

Trevi Fountain

48



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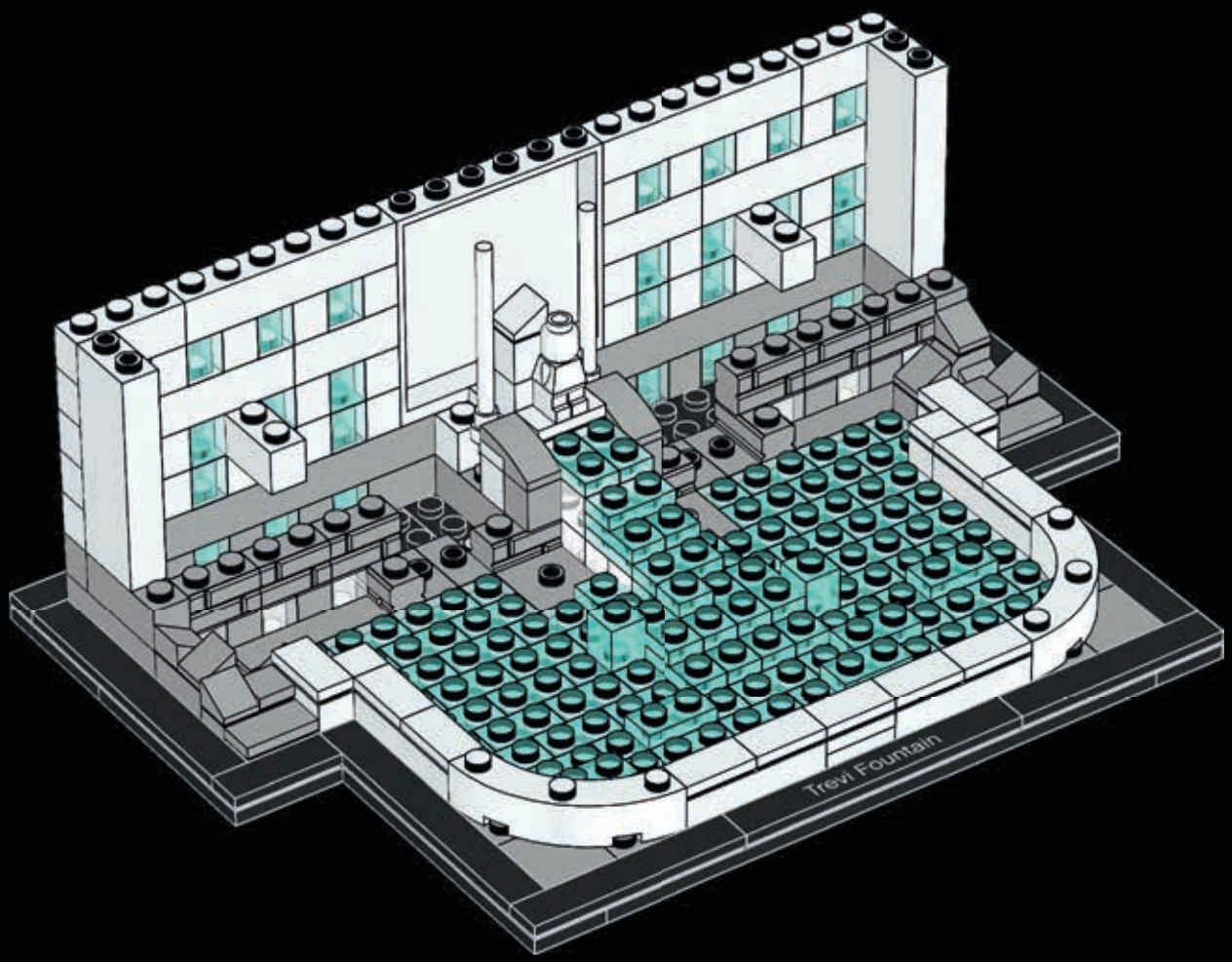

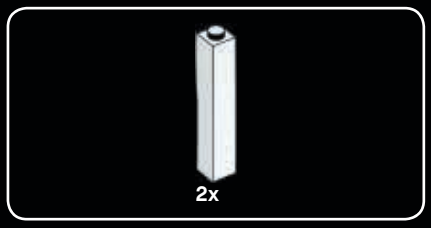

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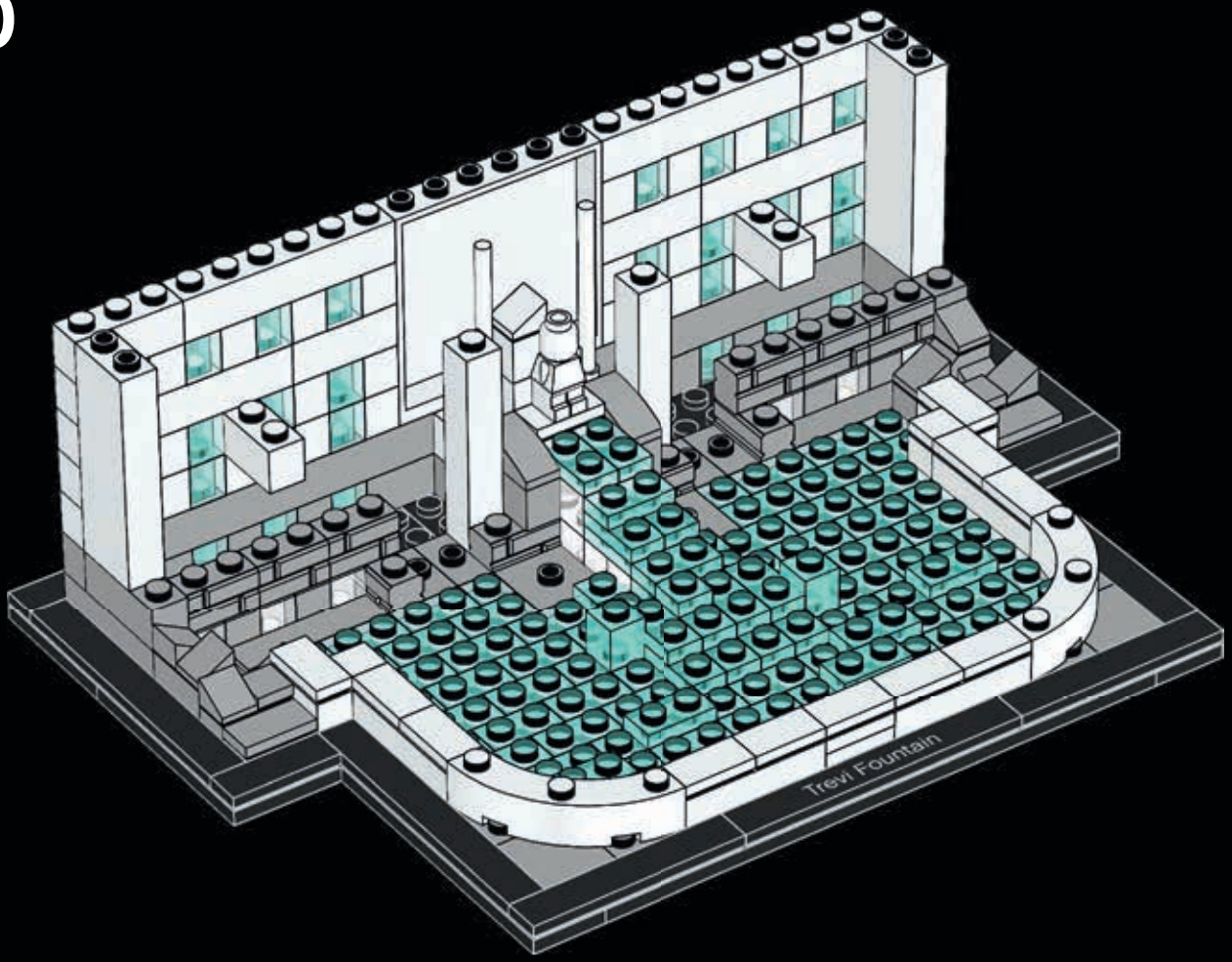

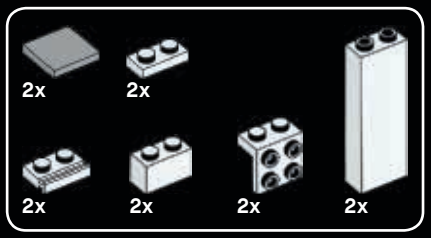

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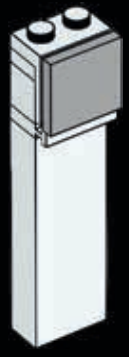

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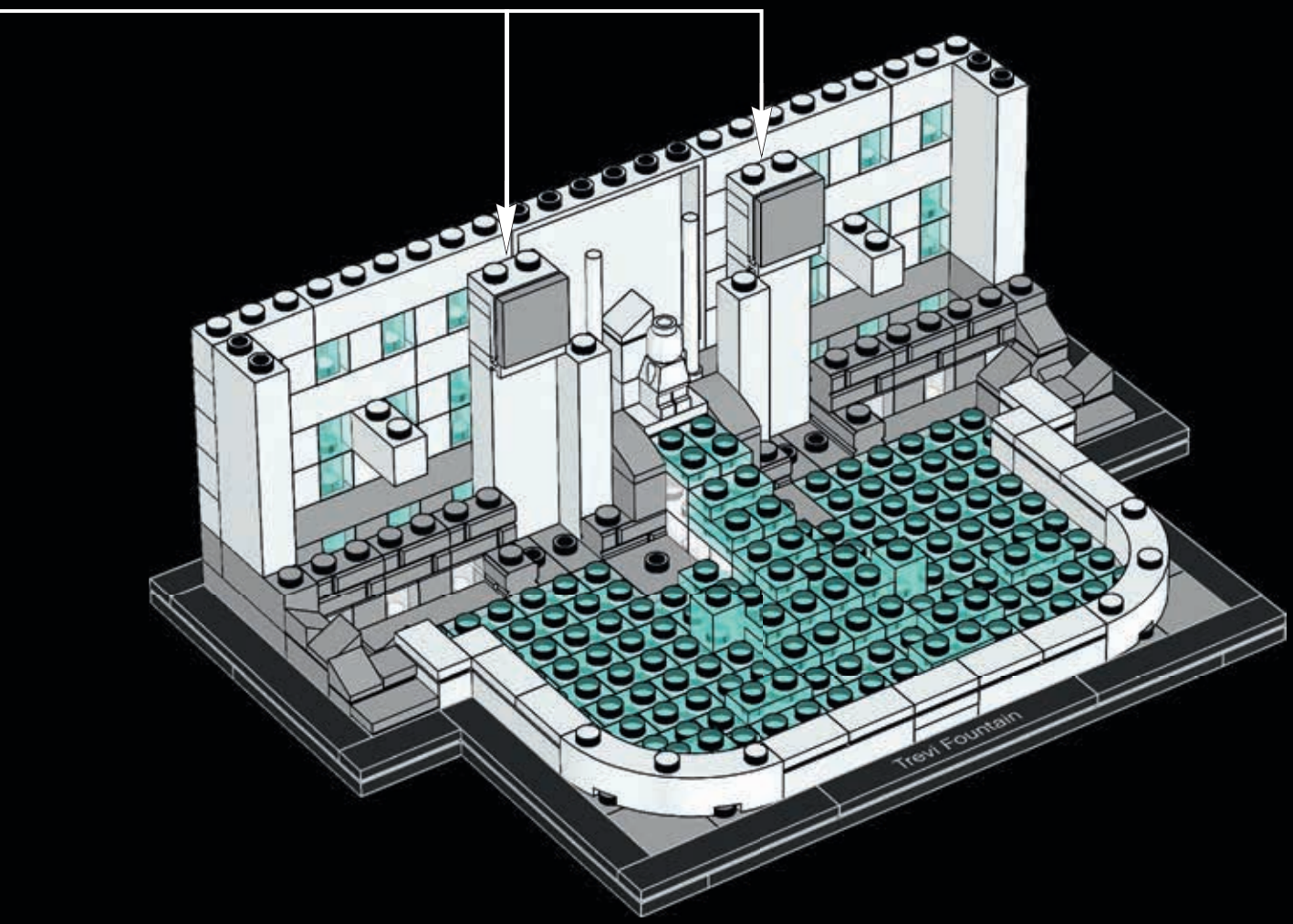
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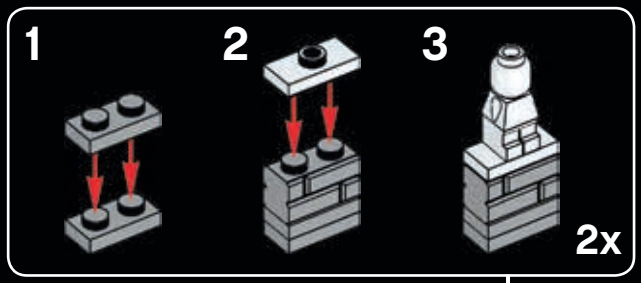

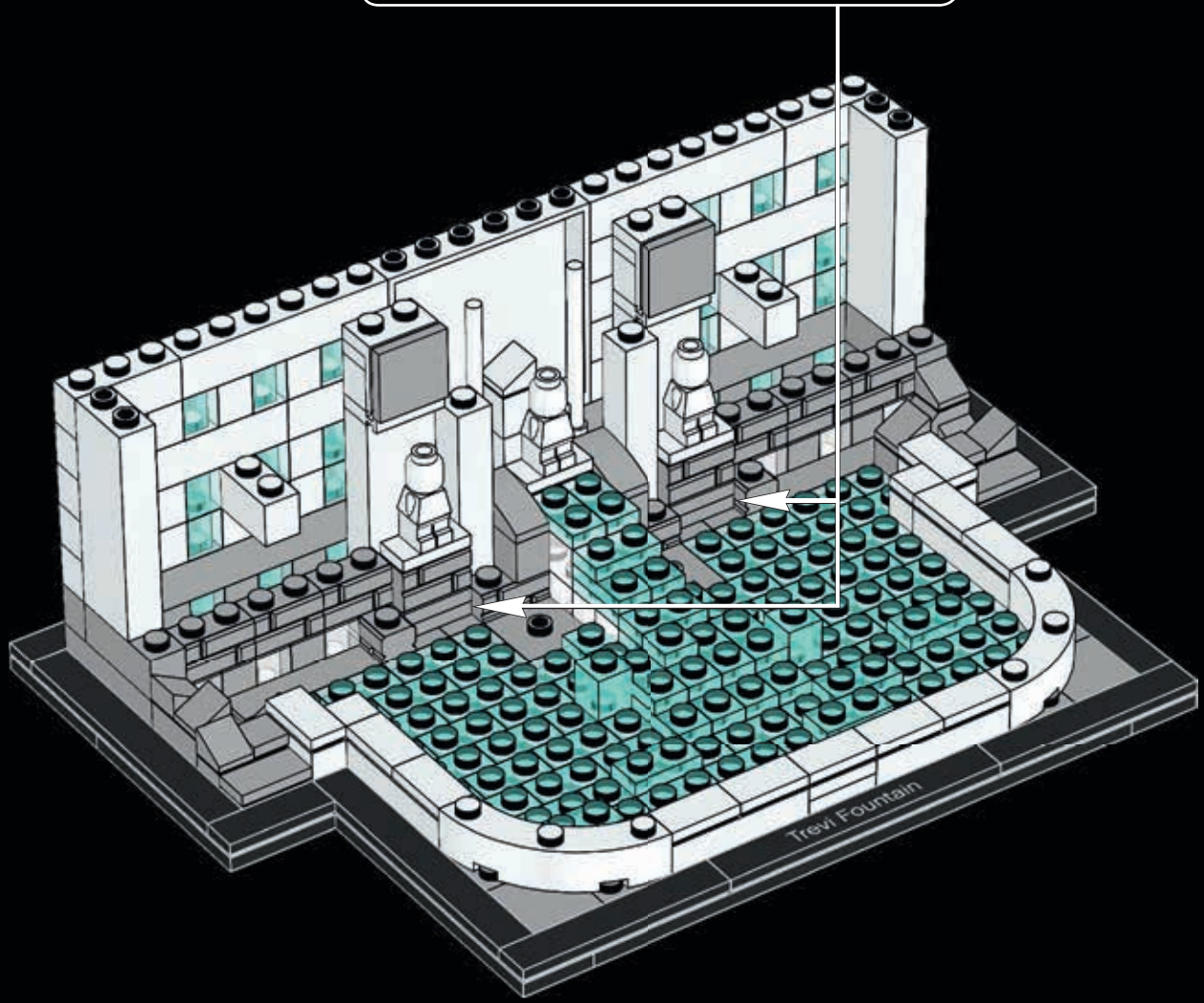

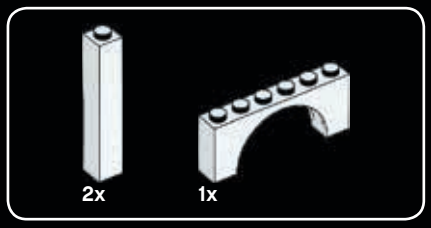

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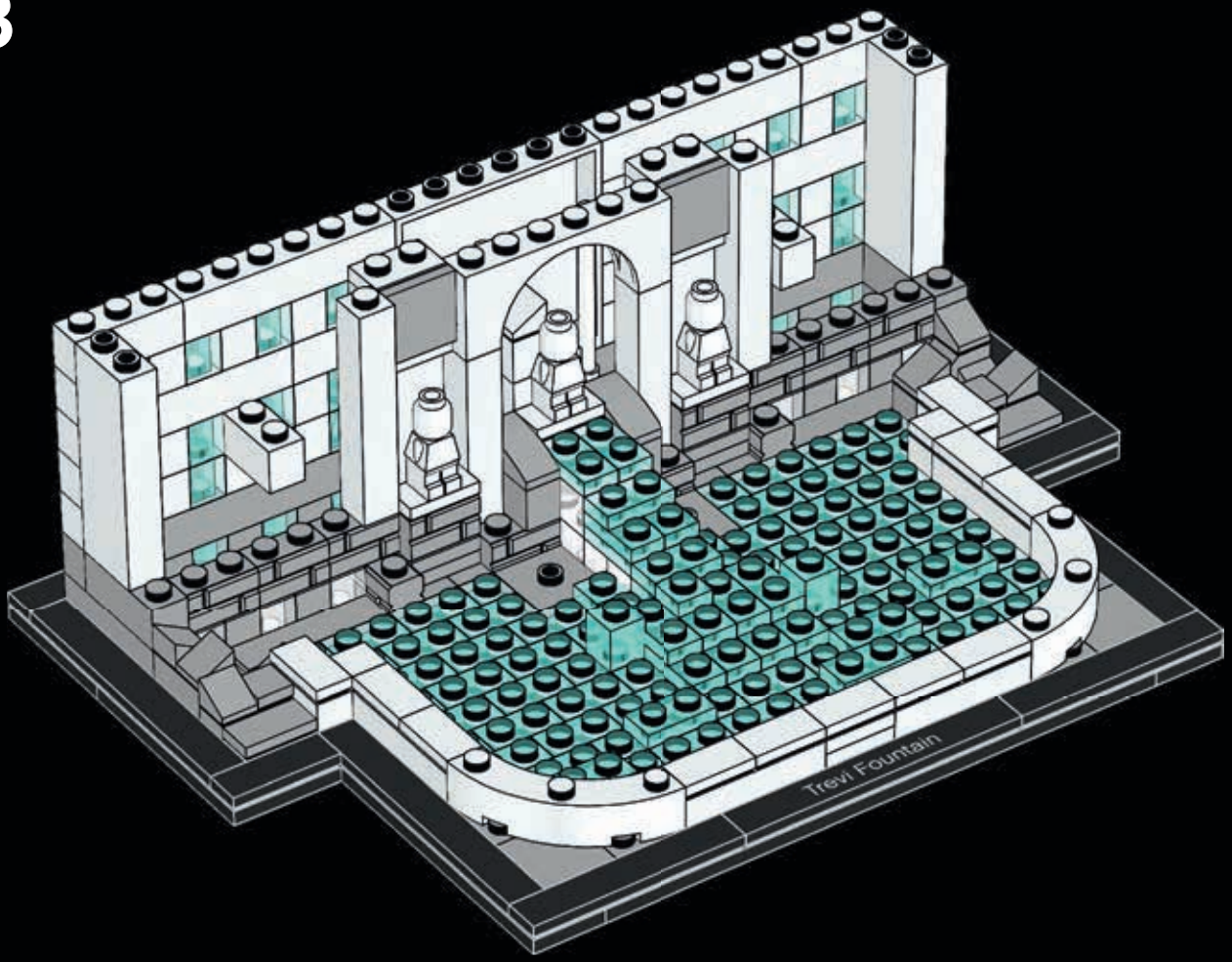

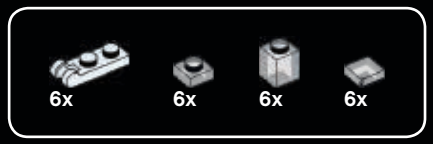

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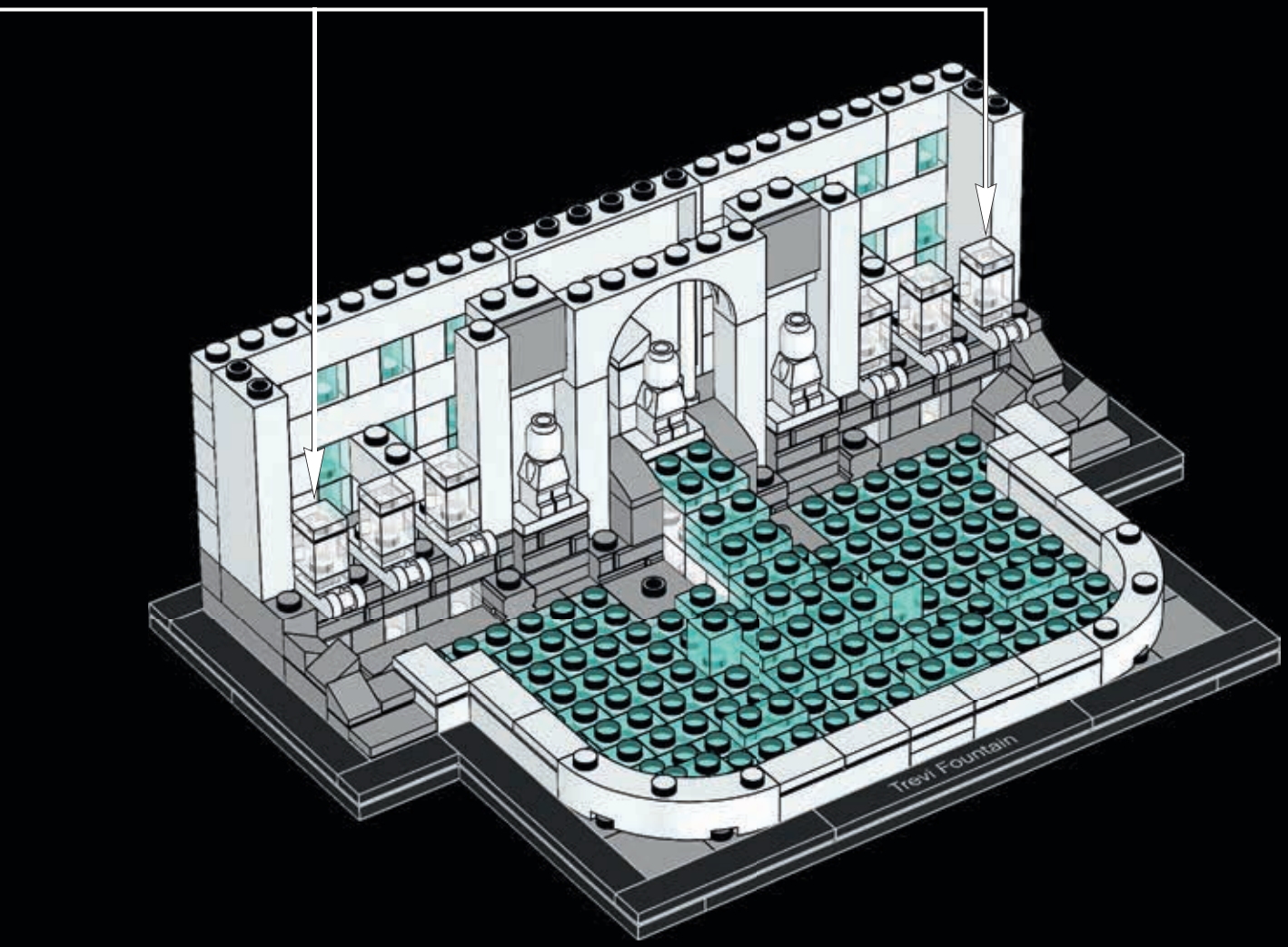
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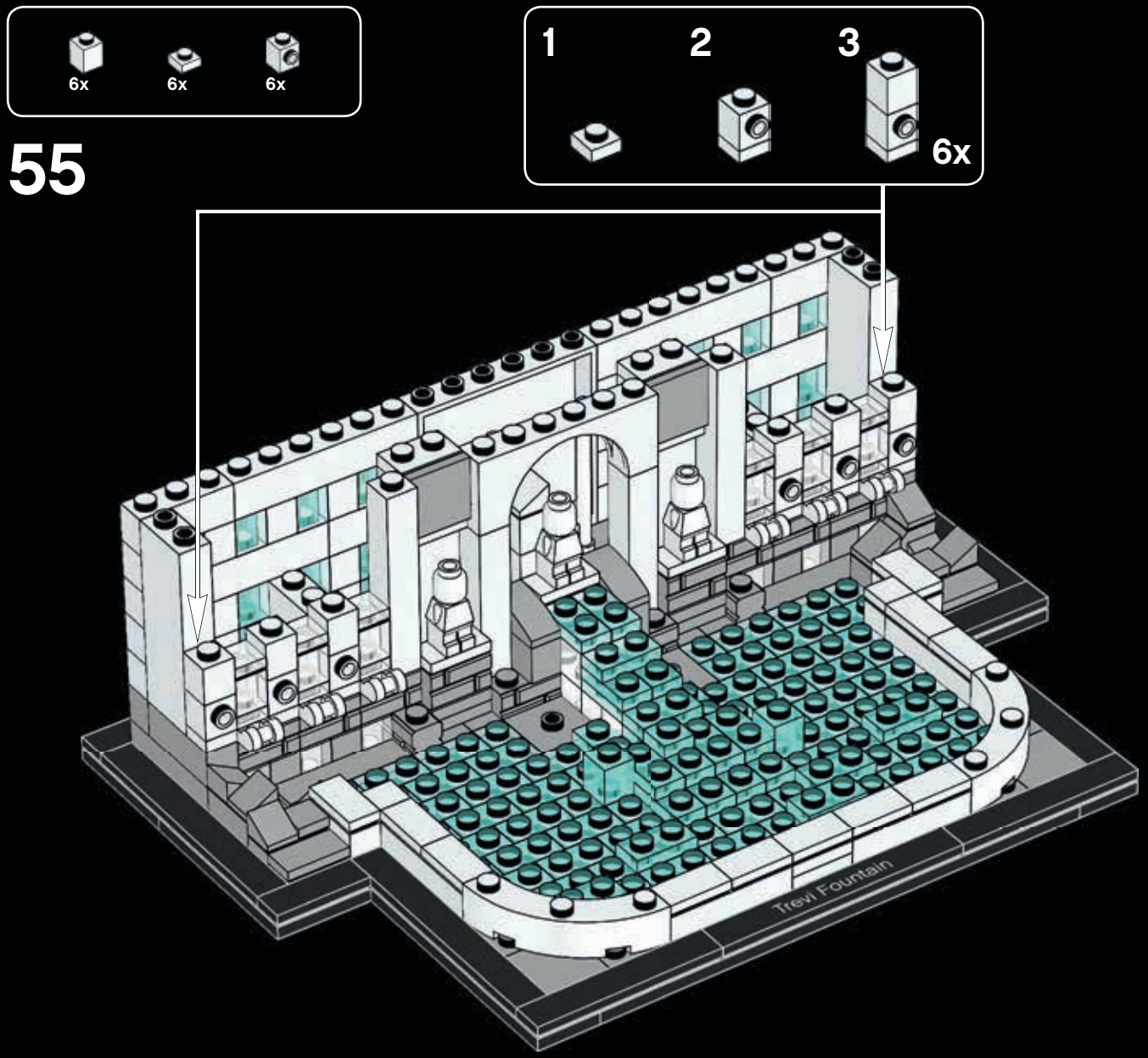
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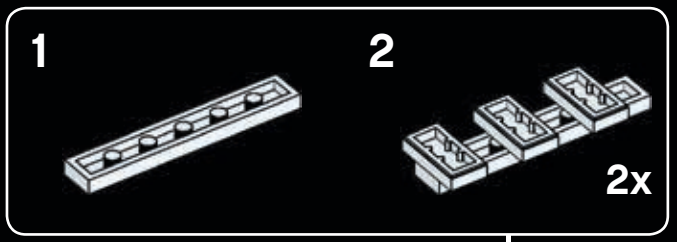
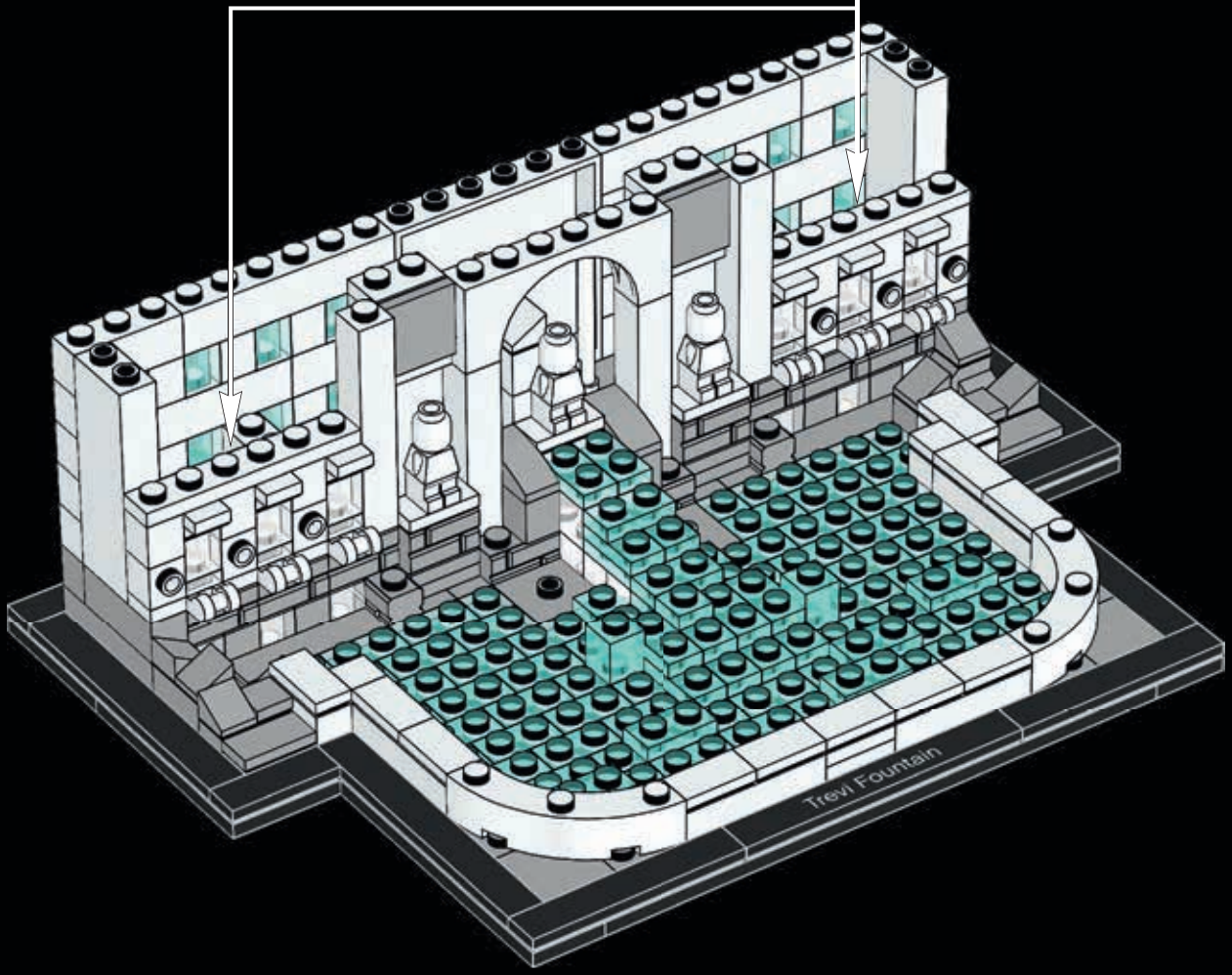
56





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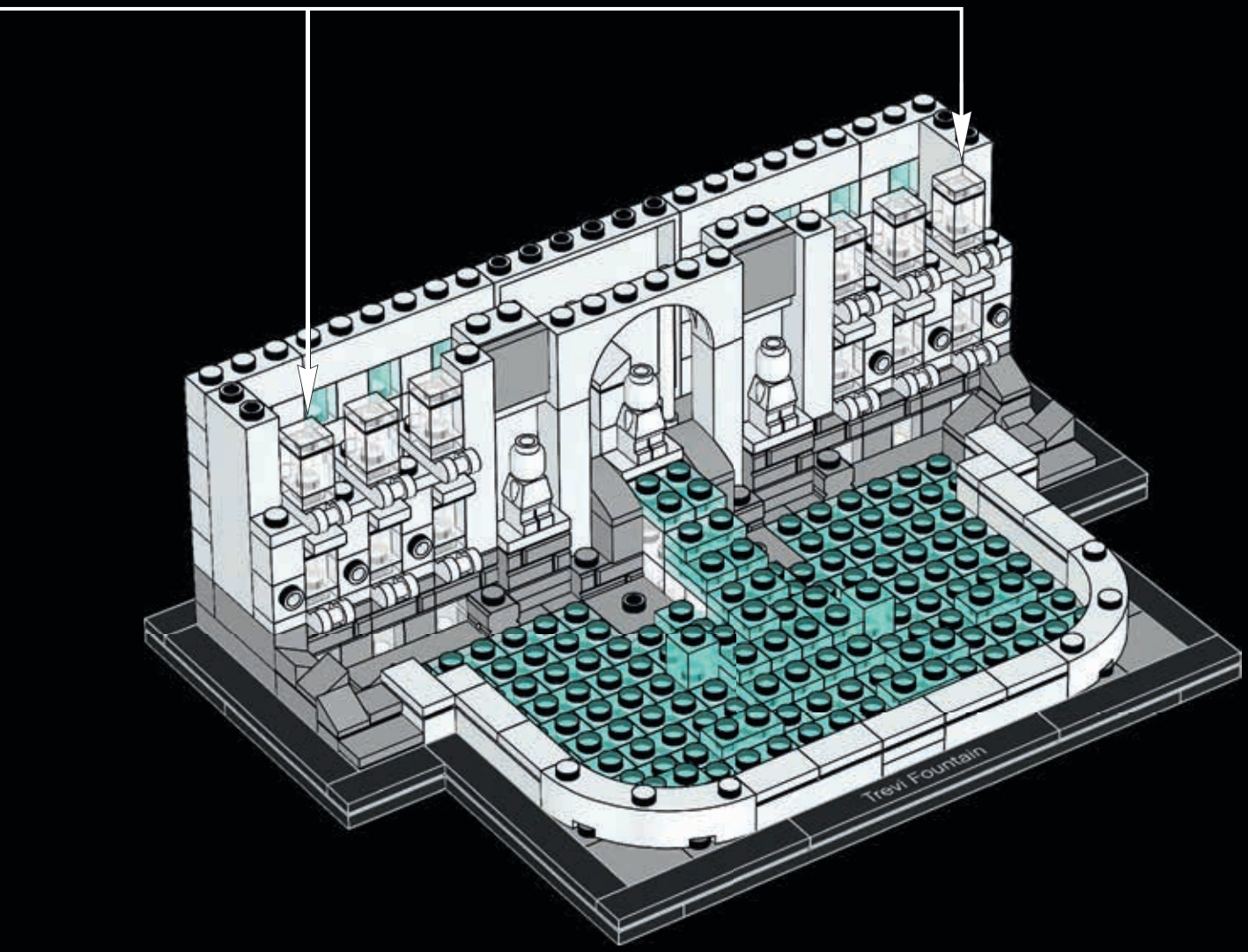
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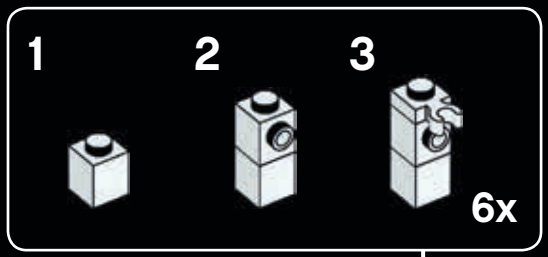

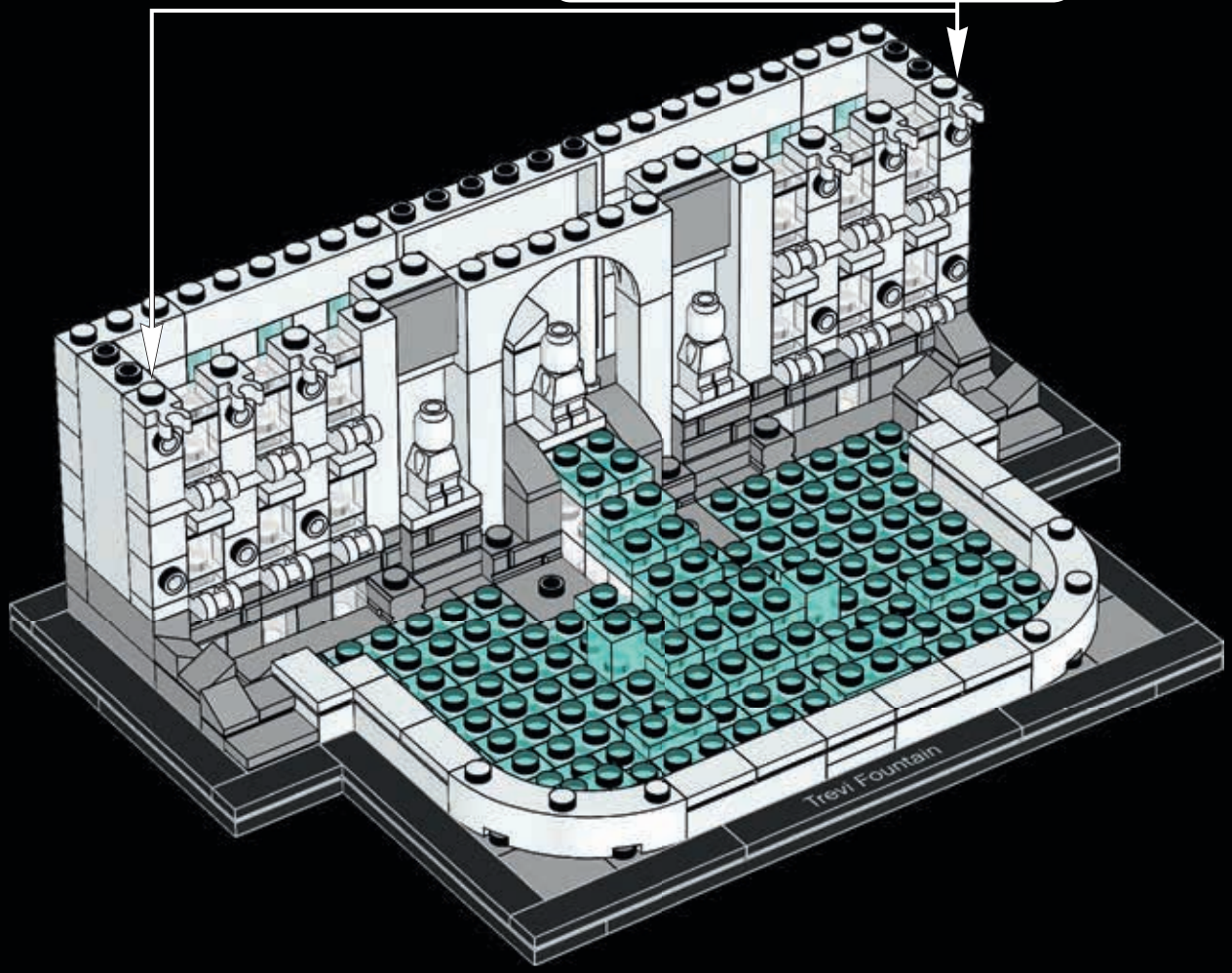

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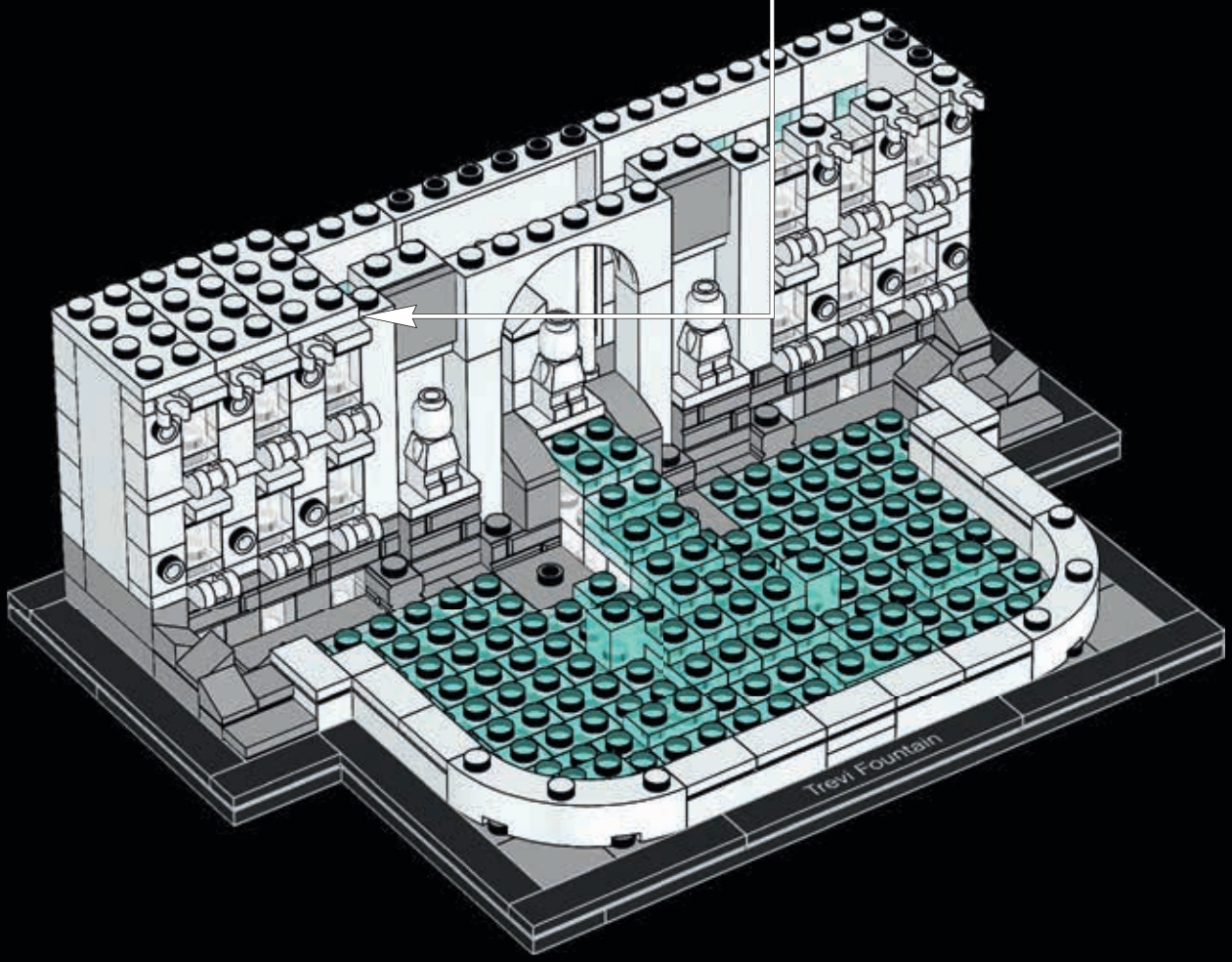

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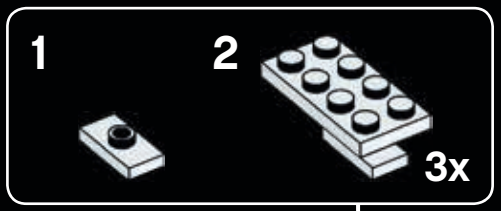

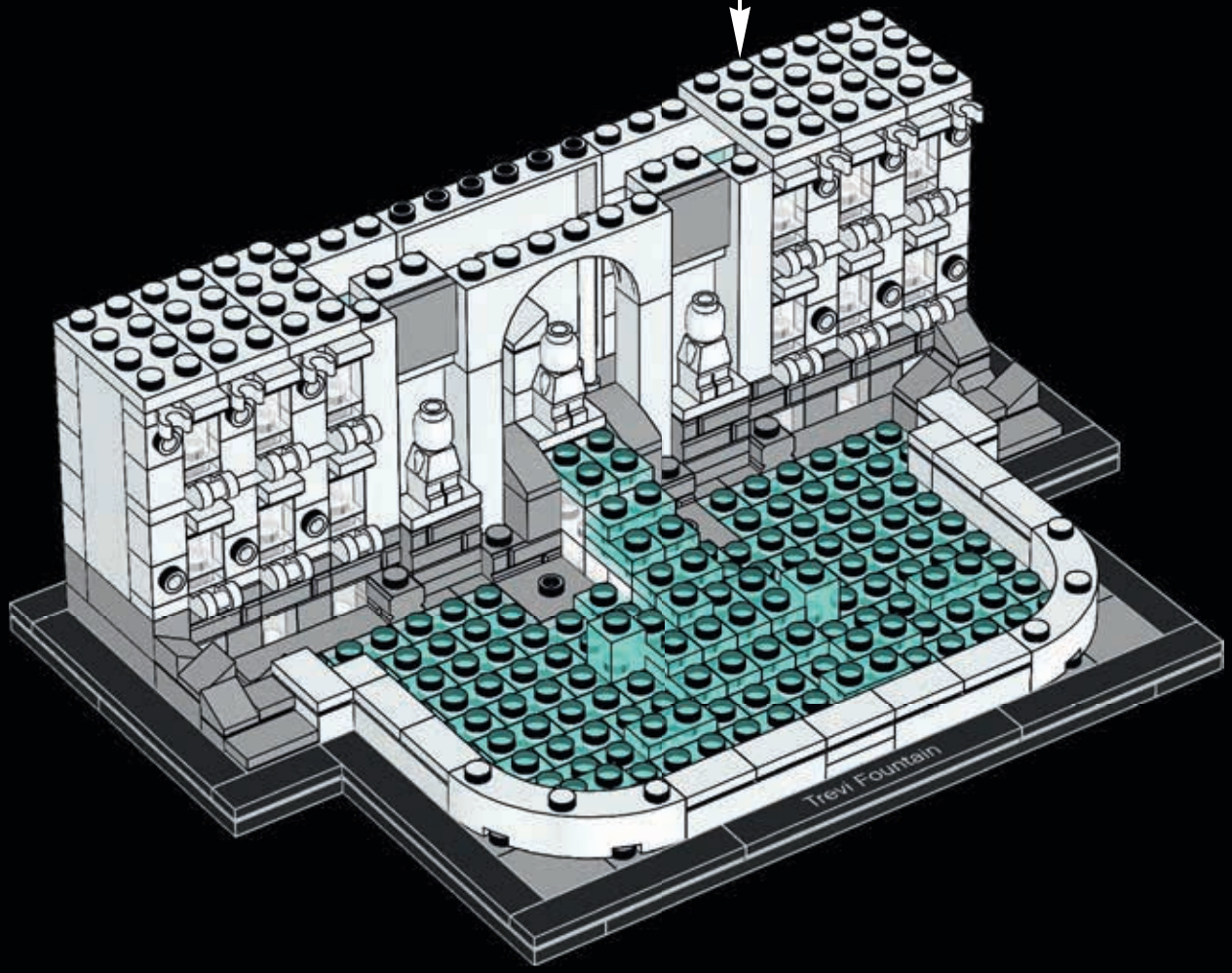

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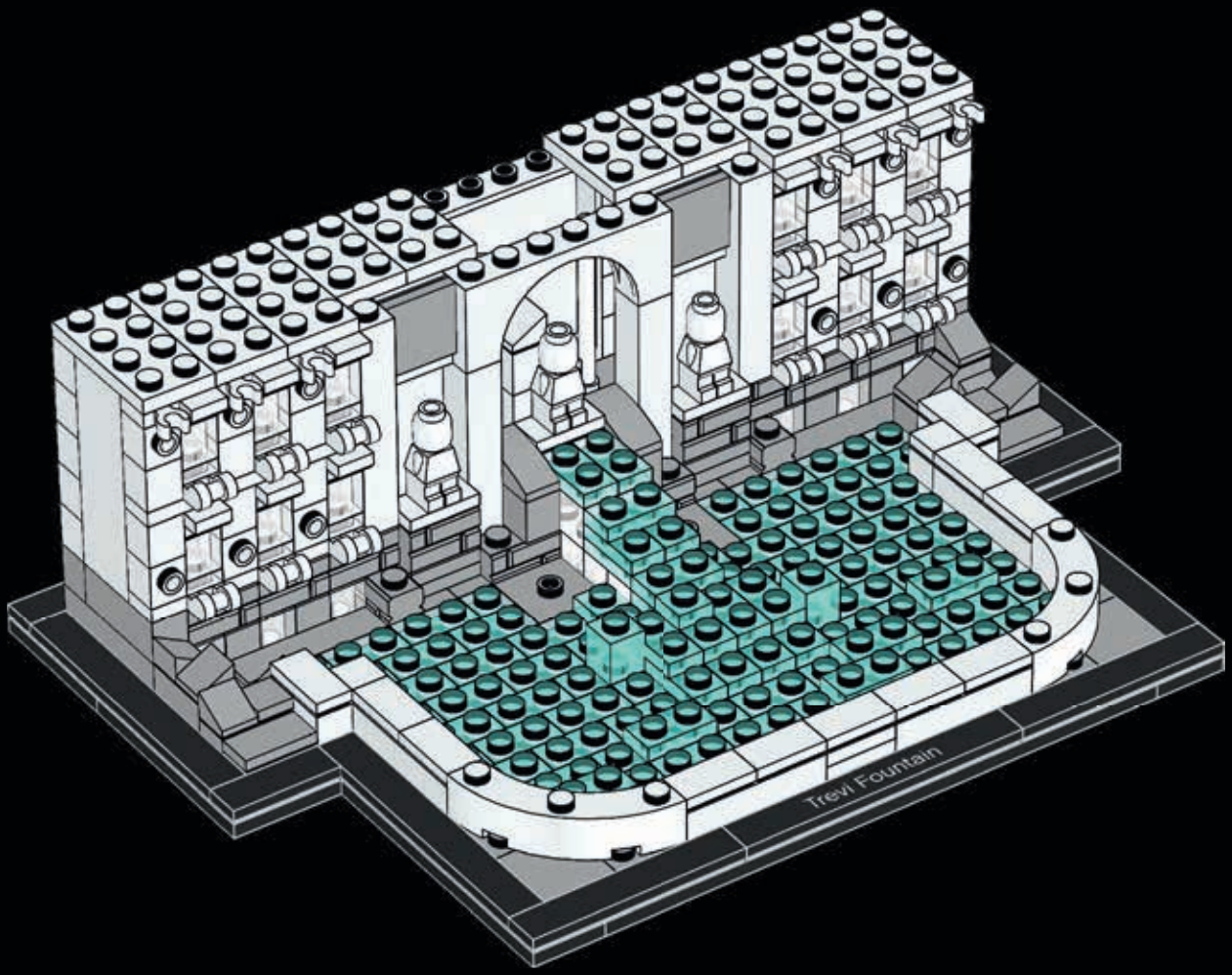

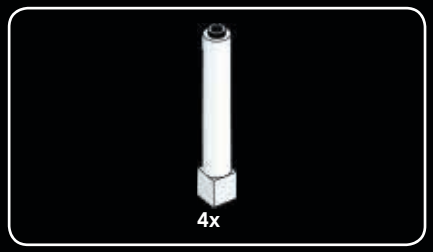

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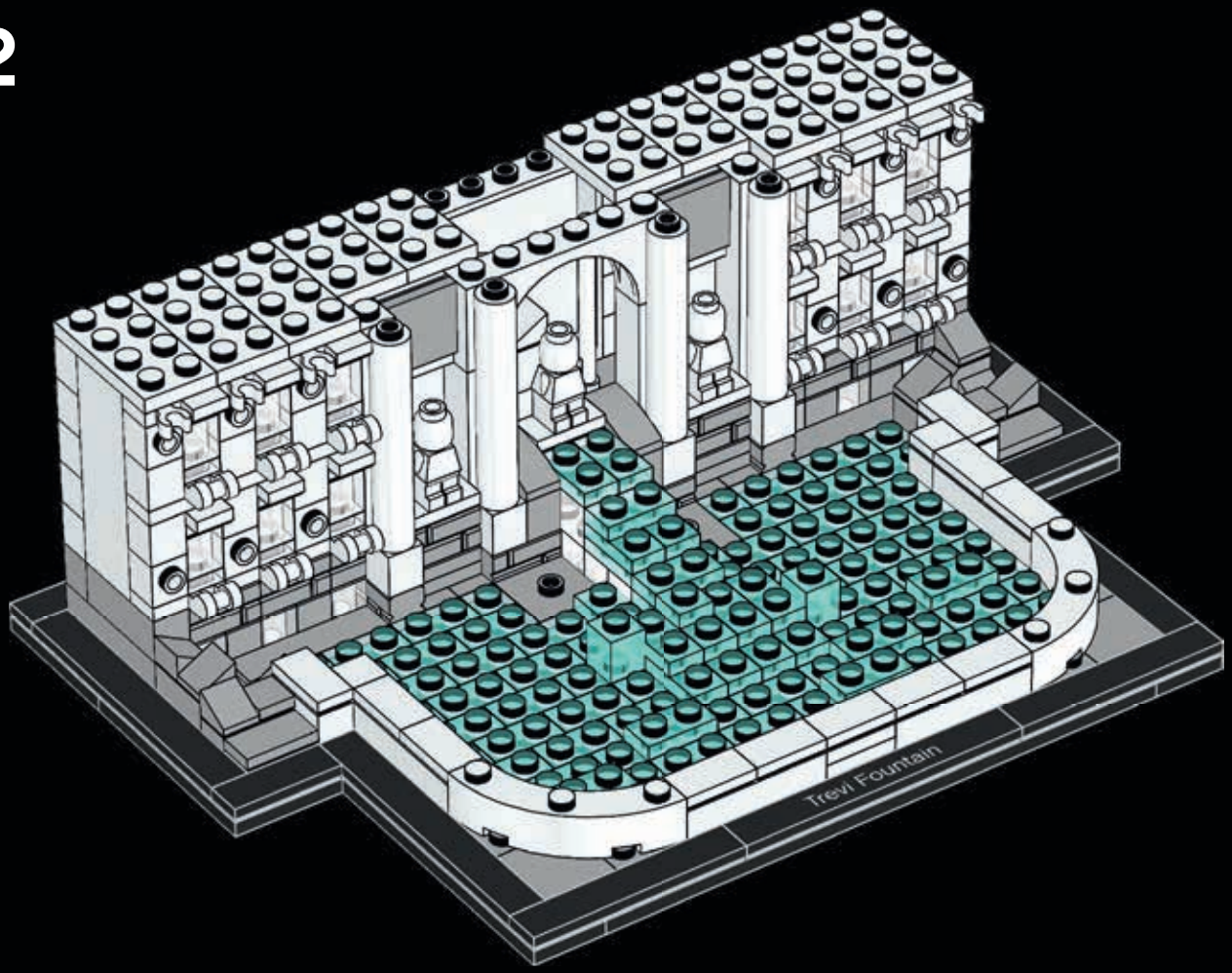

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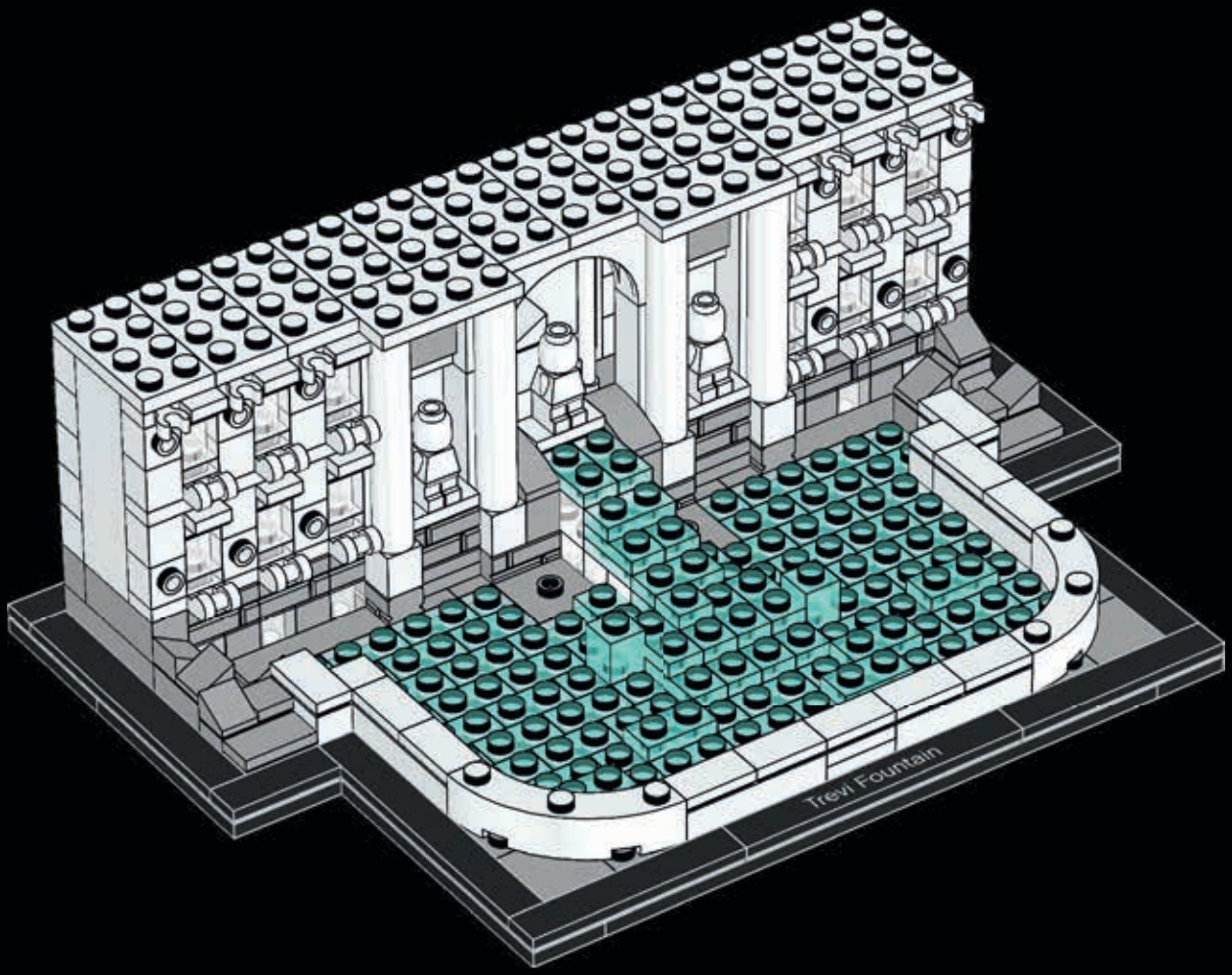

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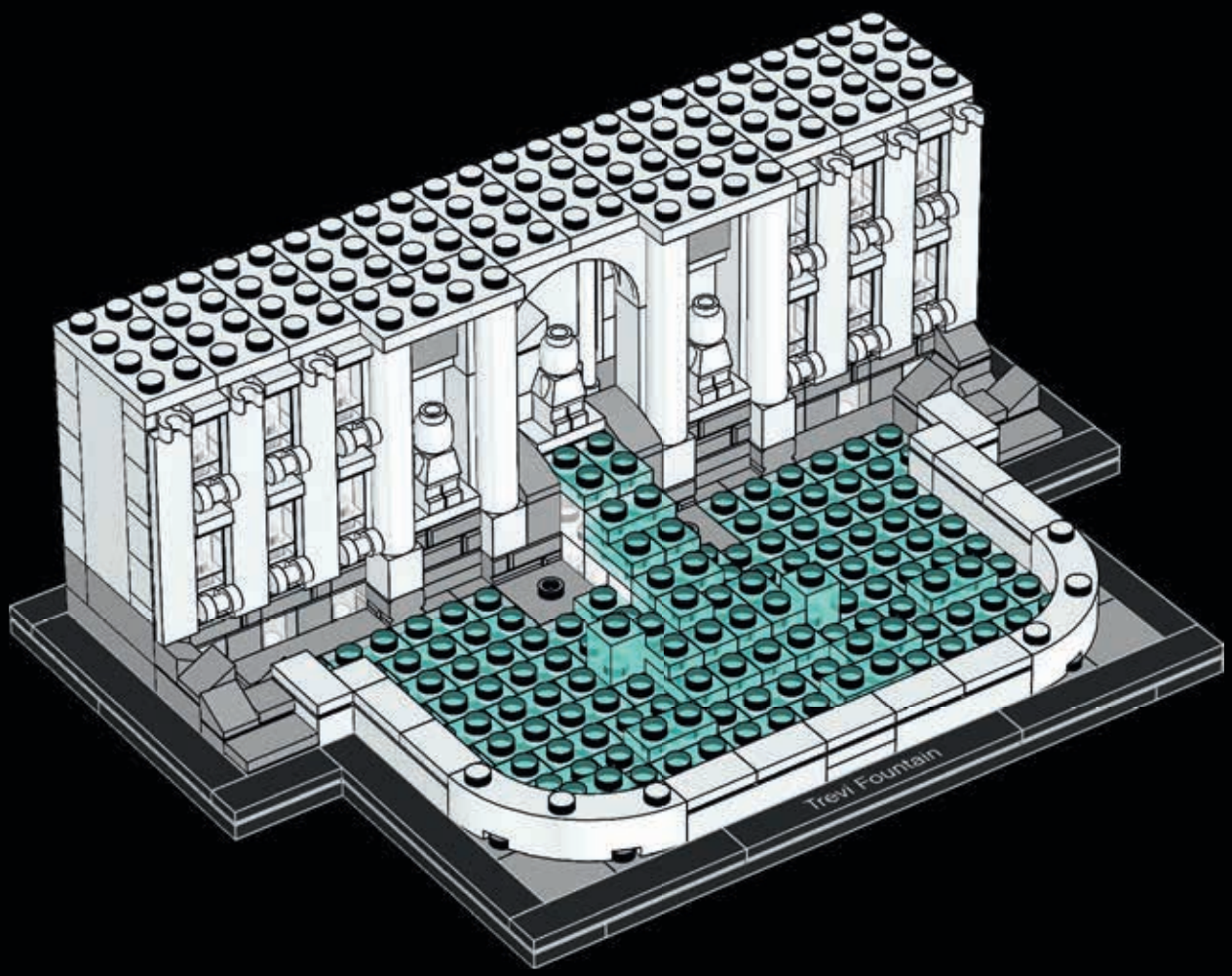

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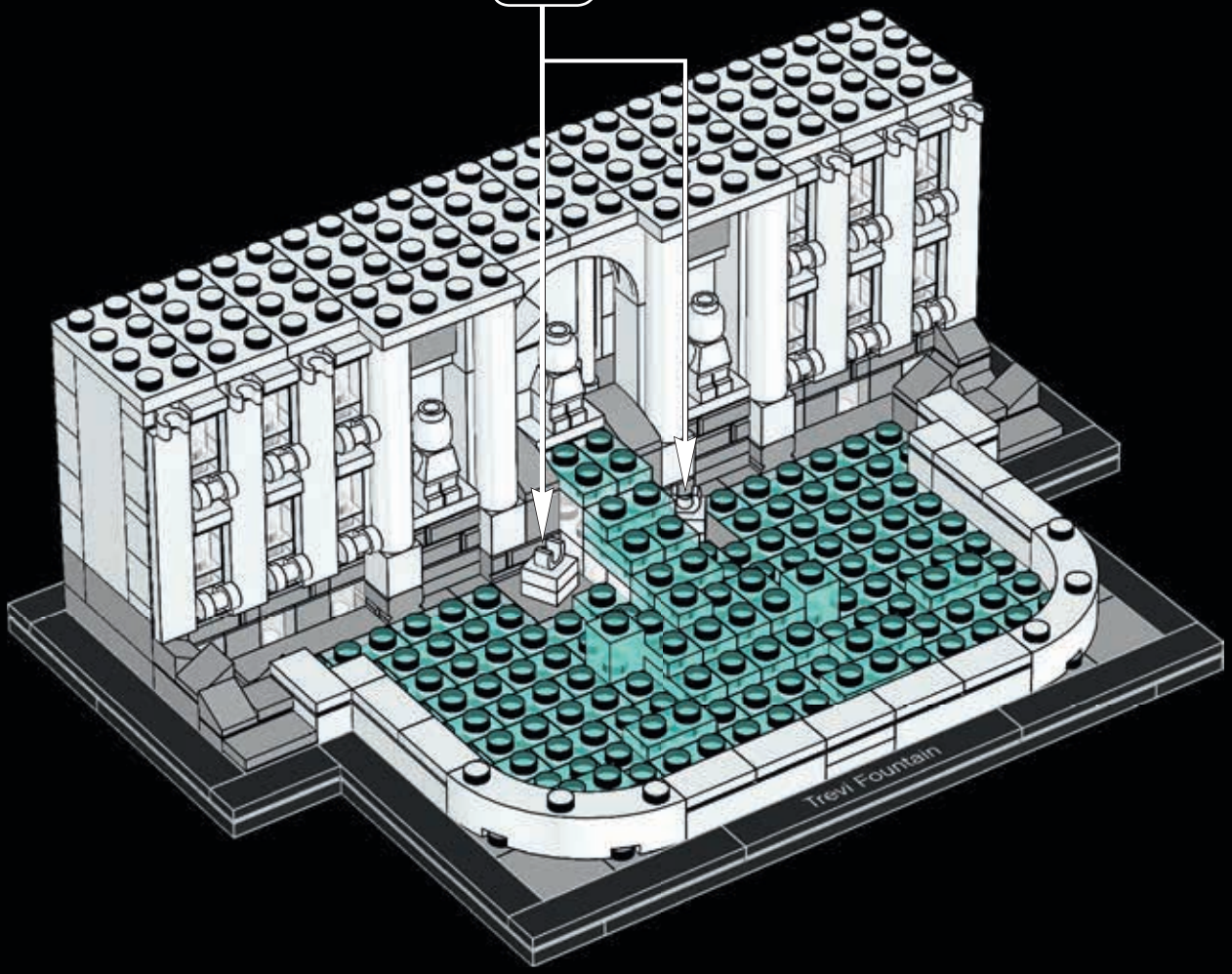

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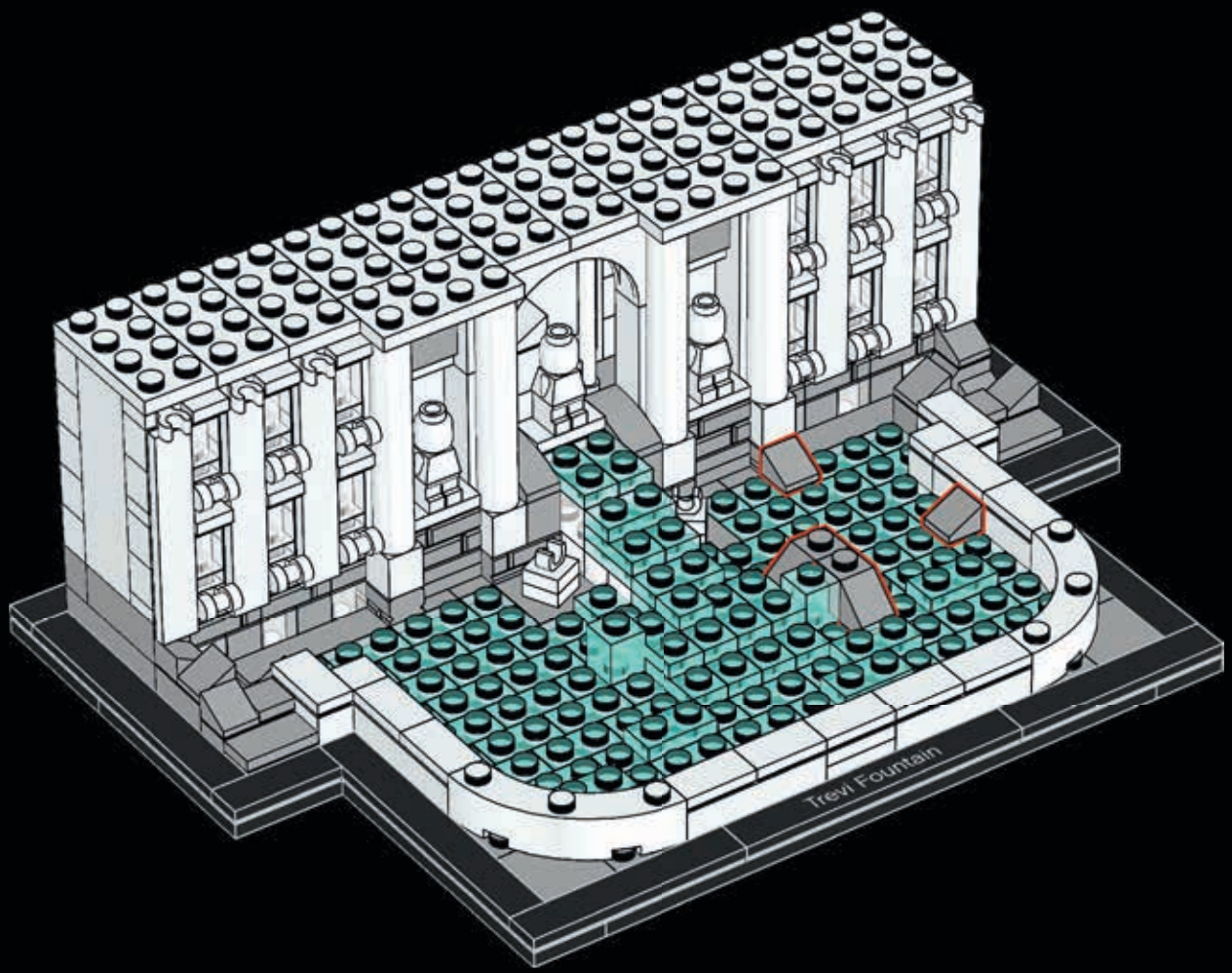

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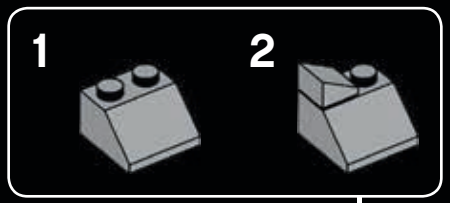

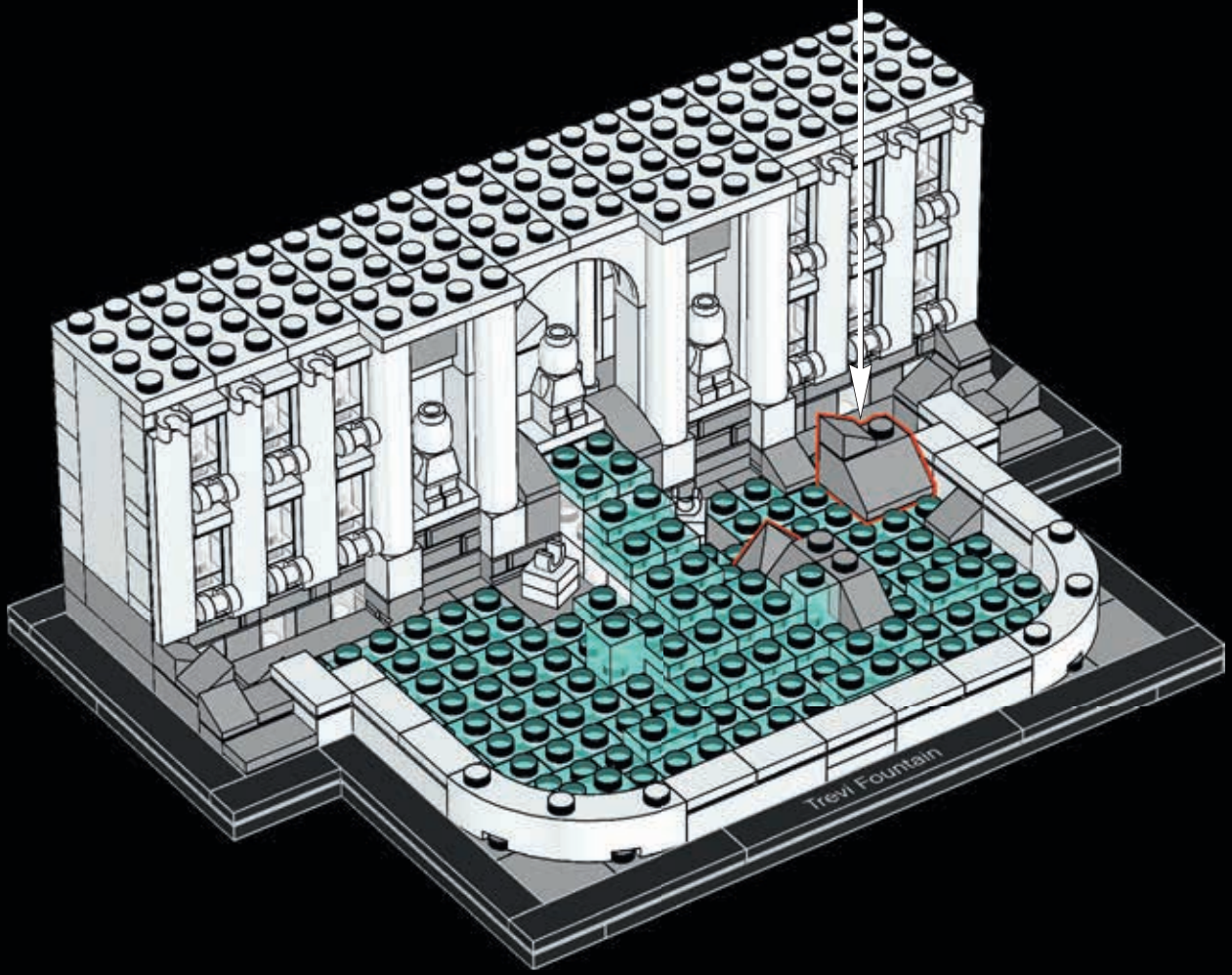

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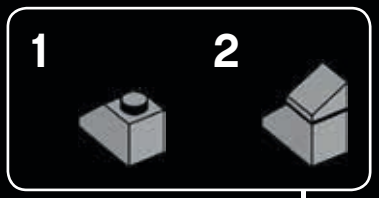

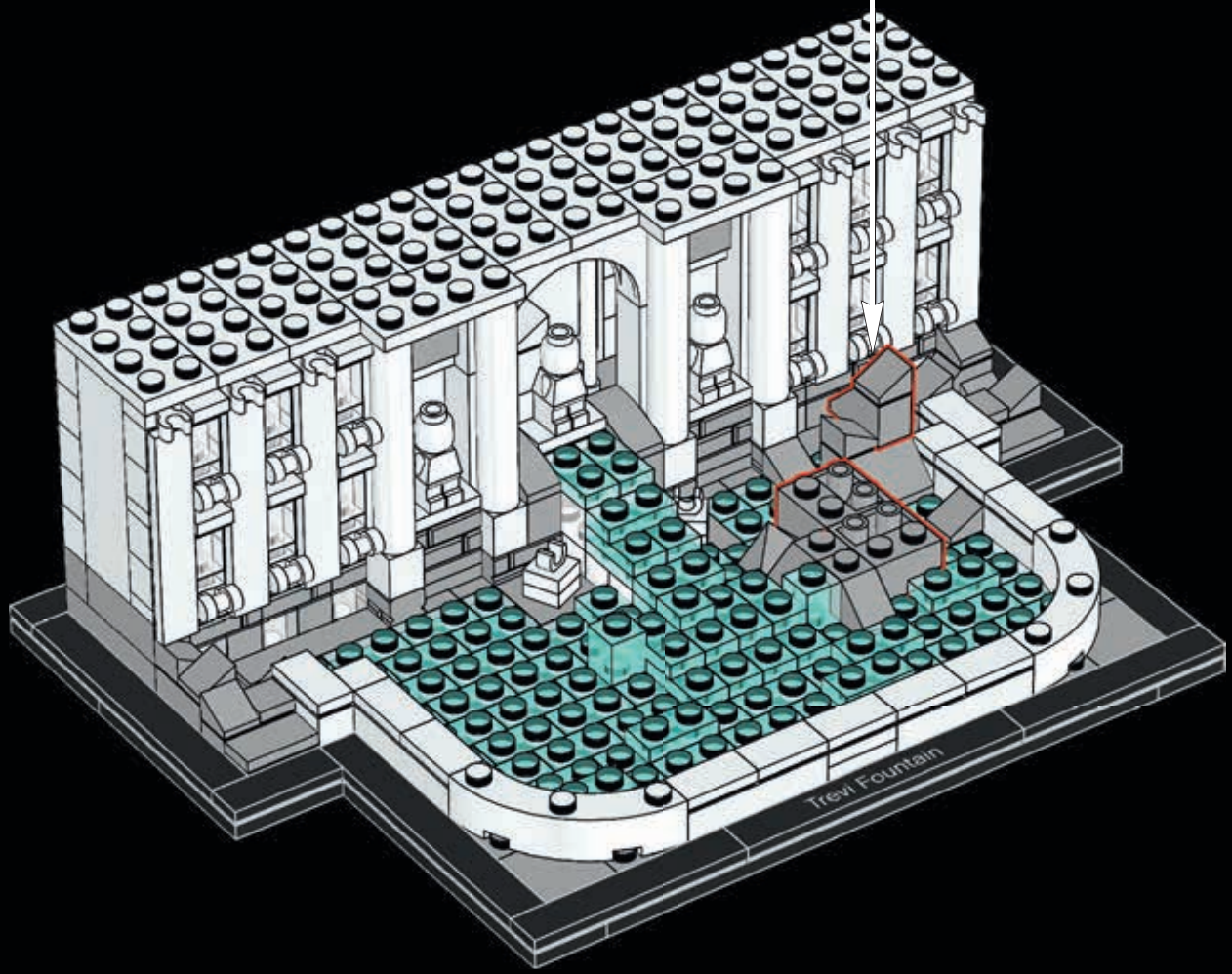

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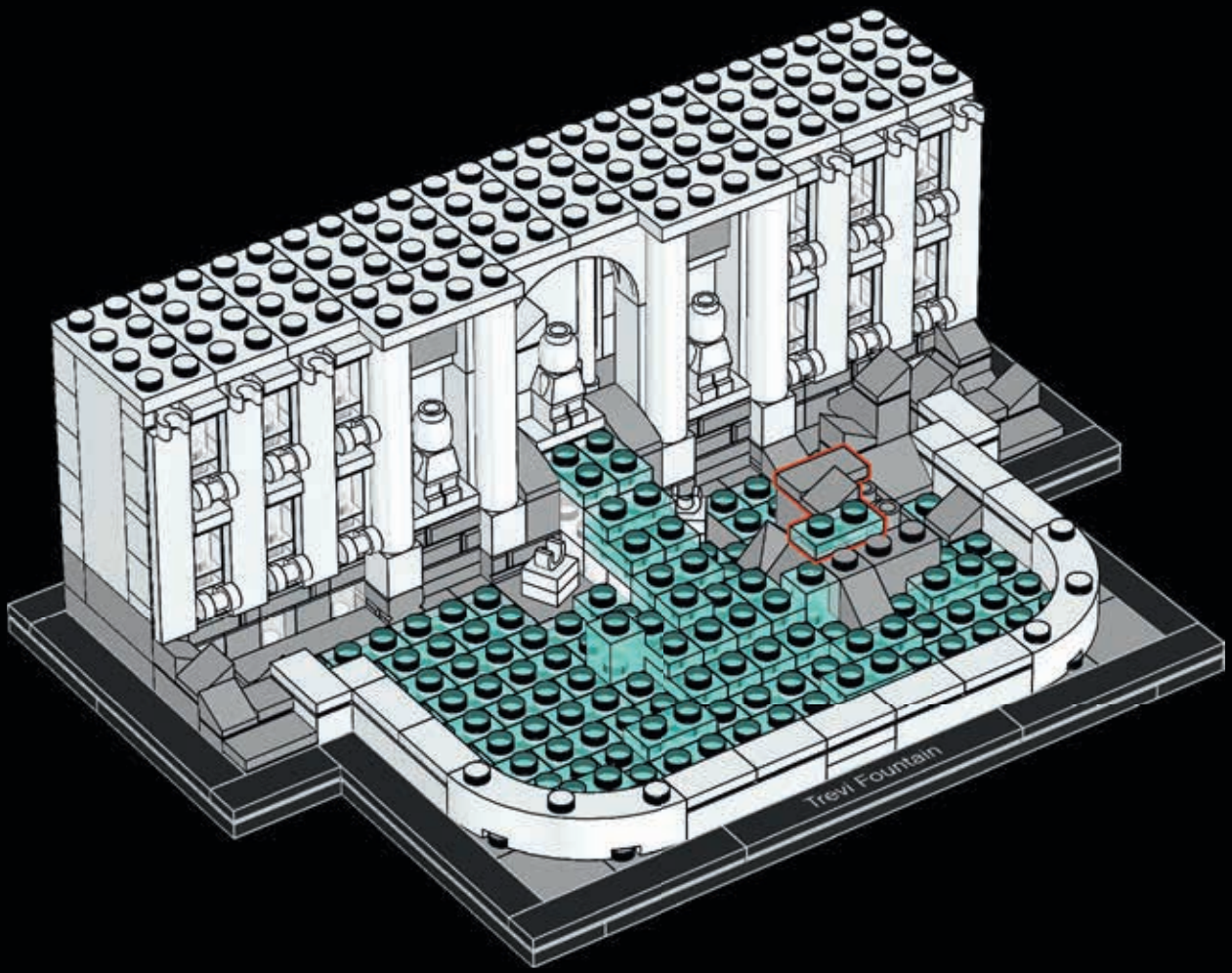

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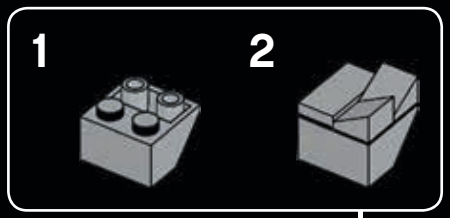

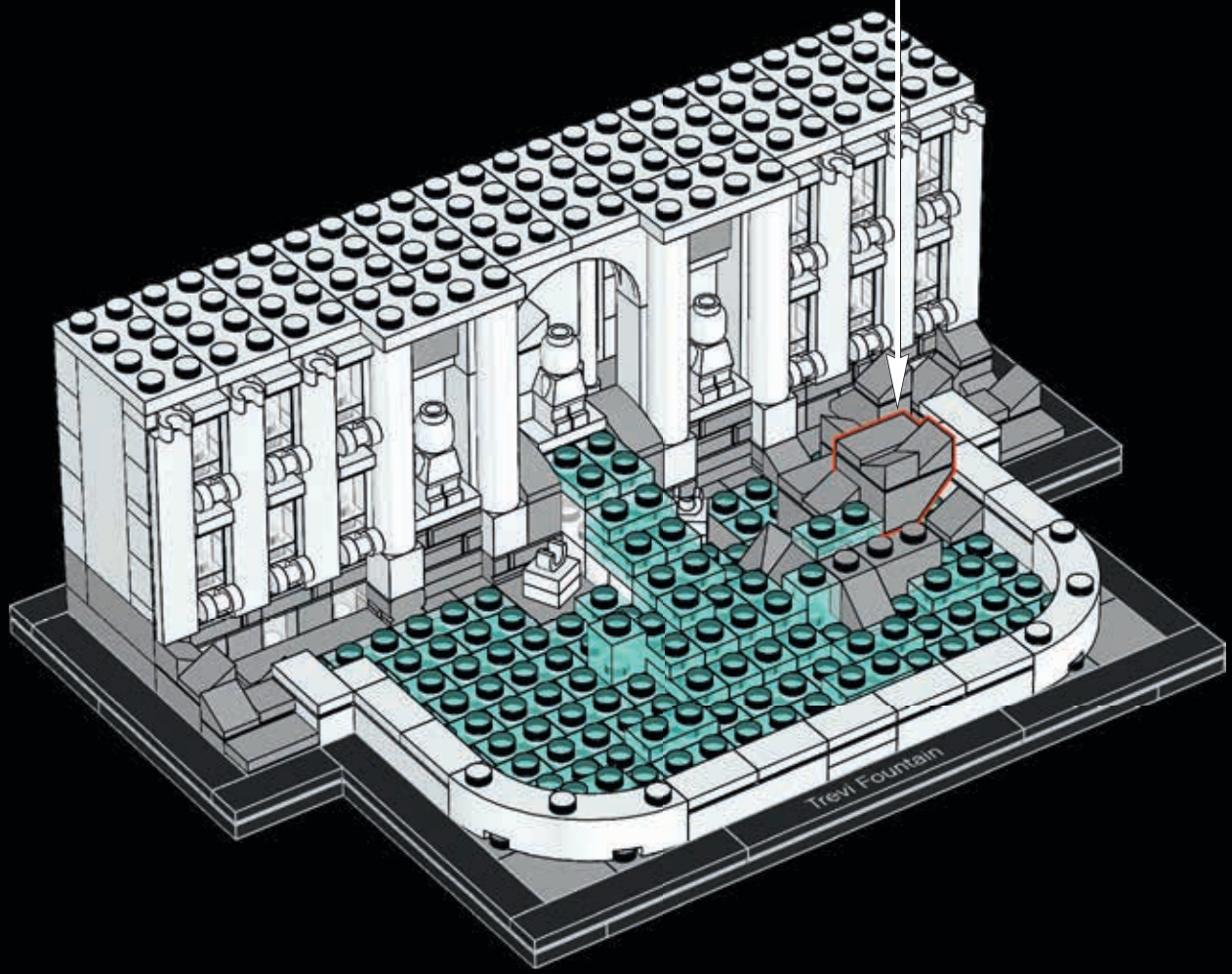

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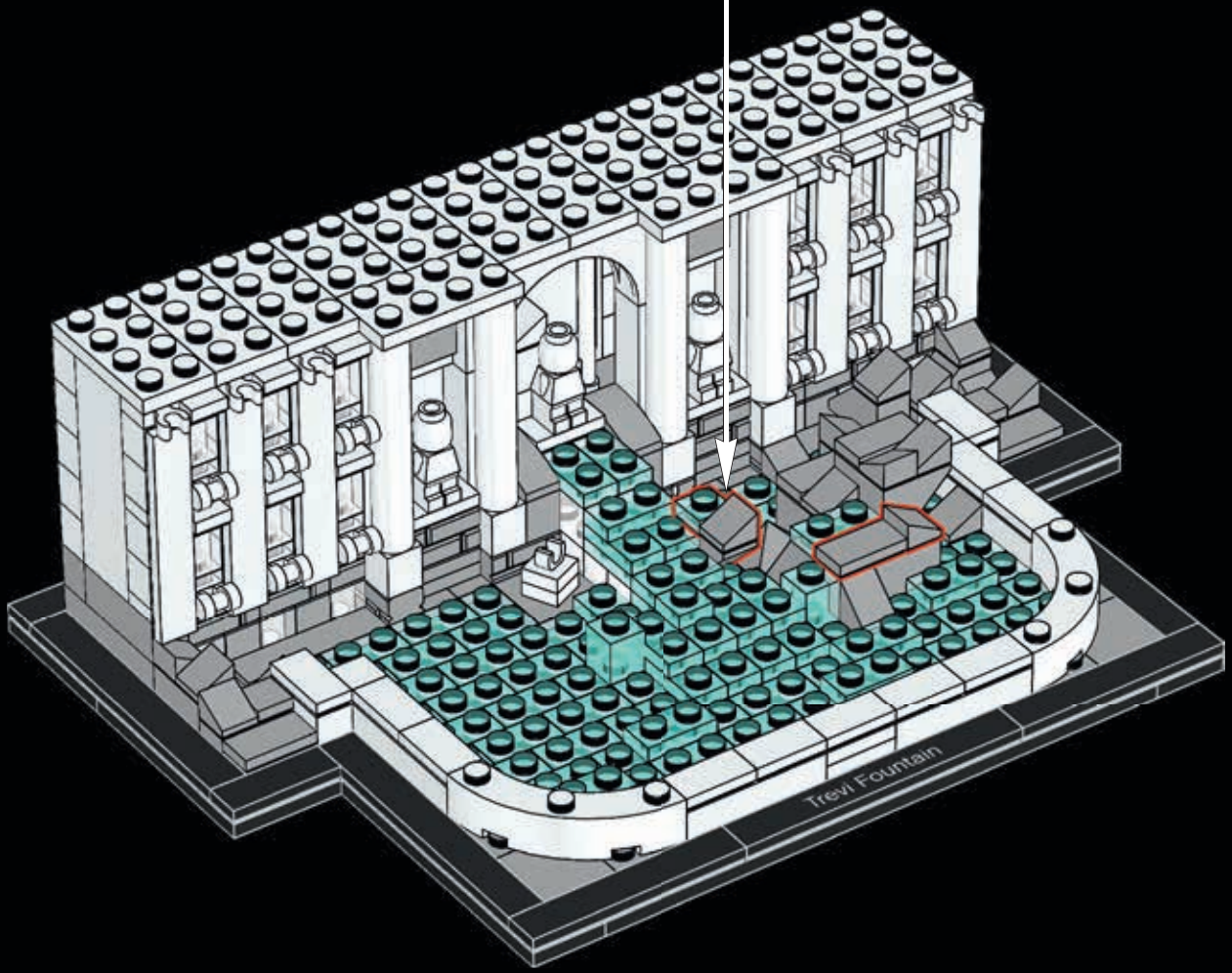

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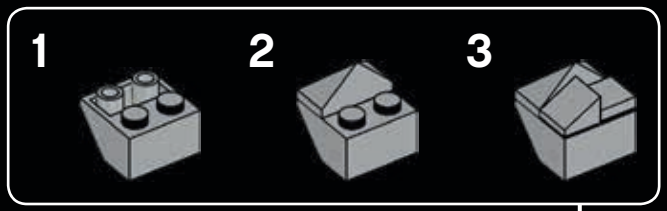

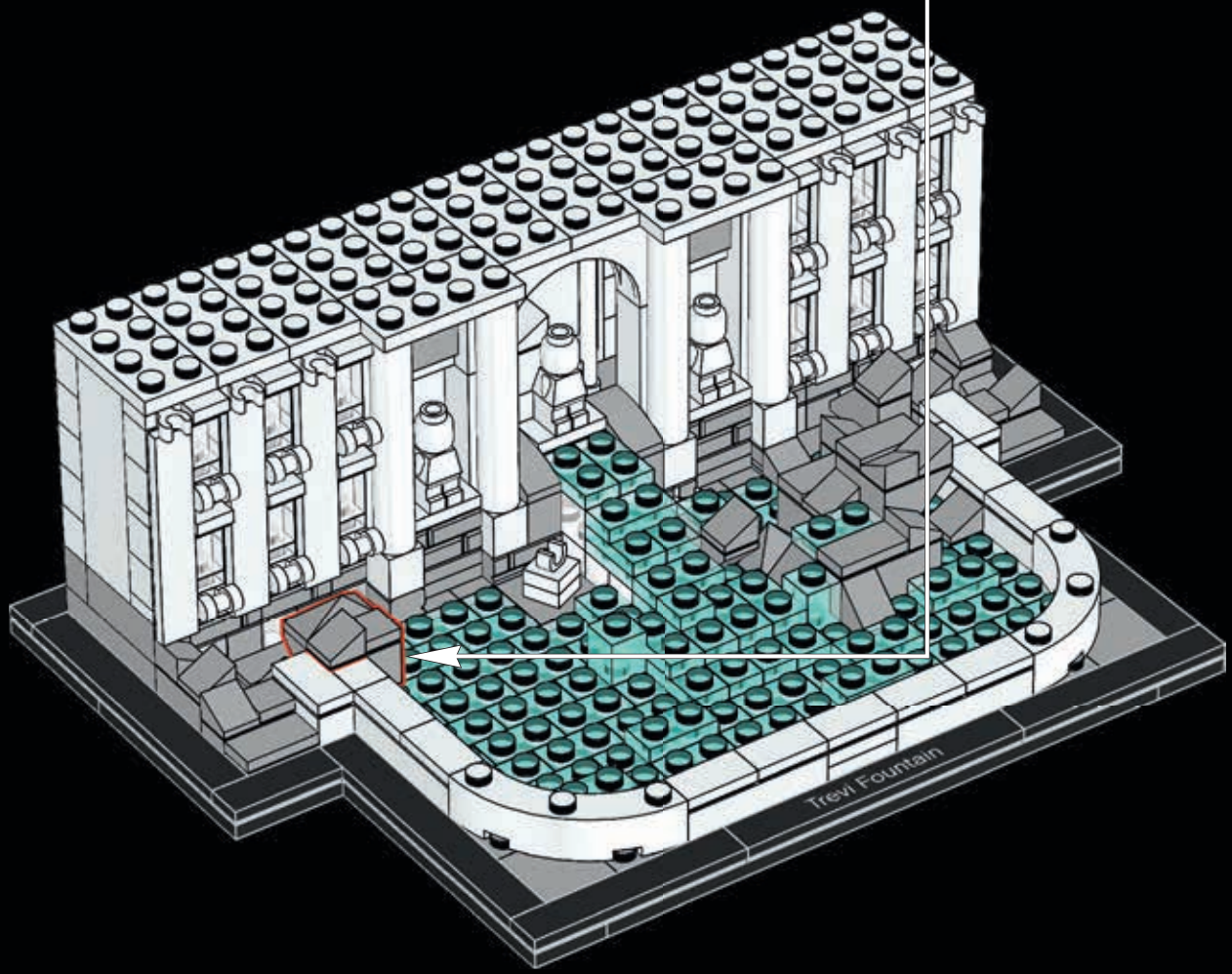

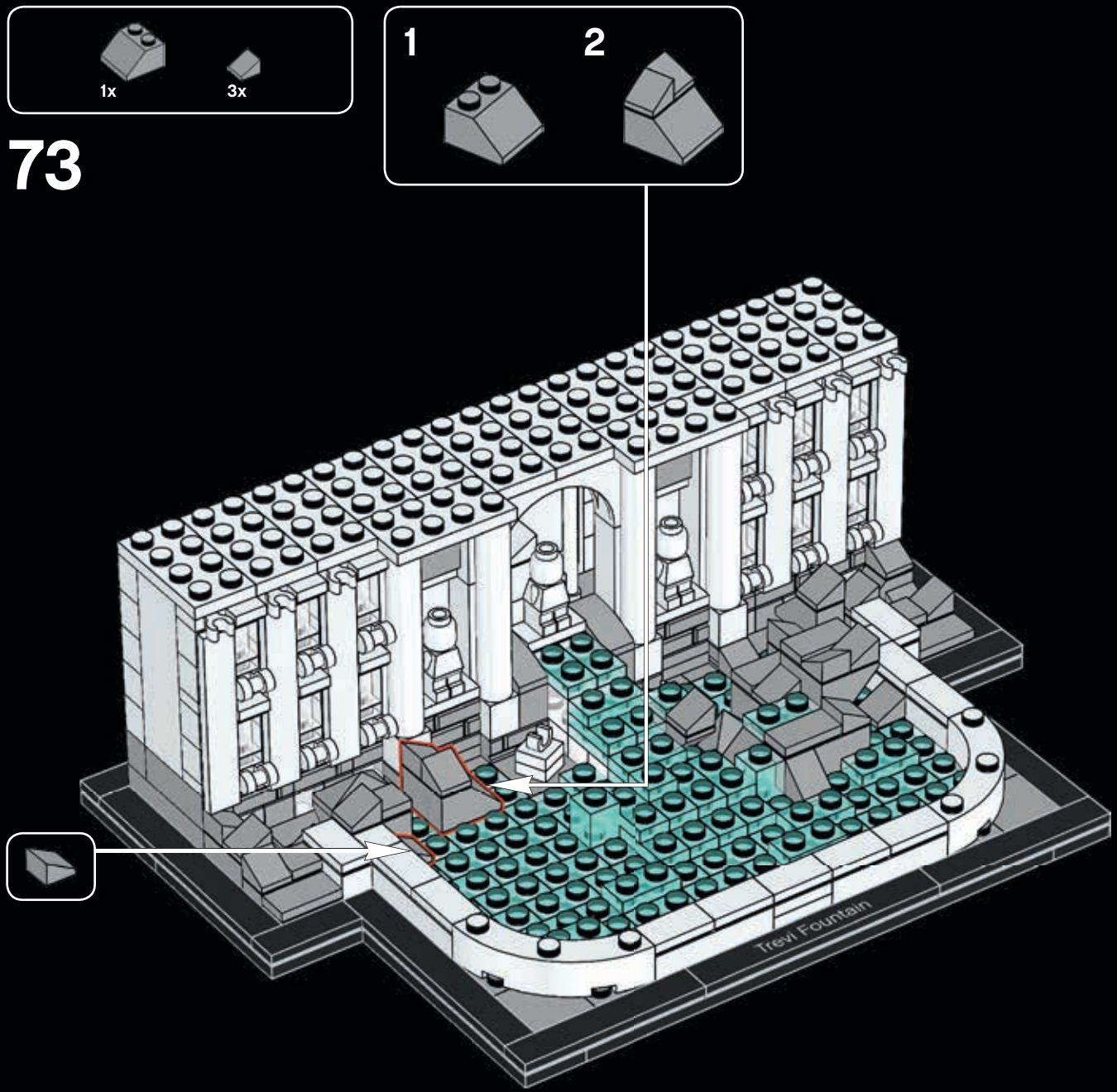
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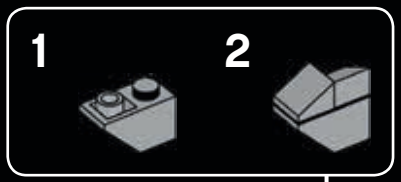

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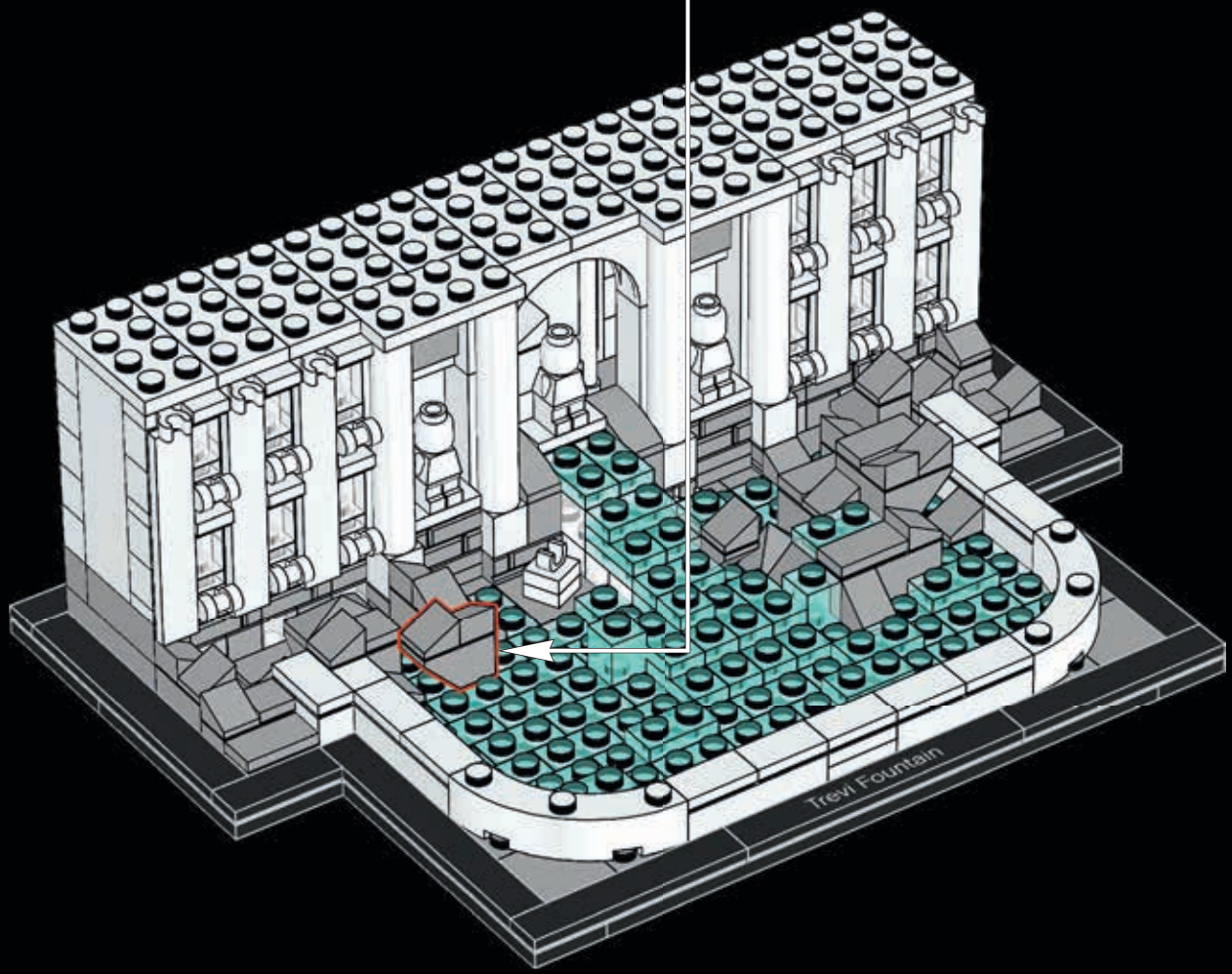

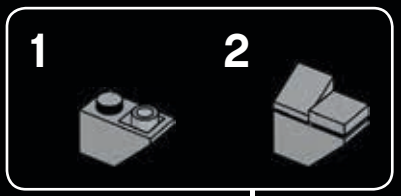

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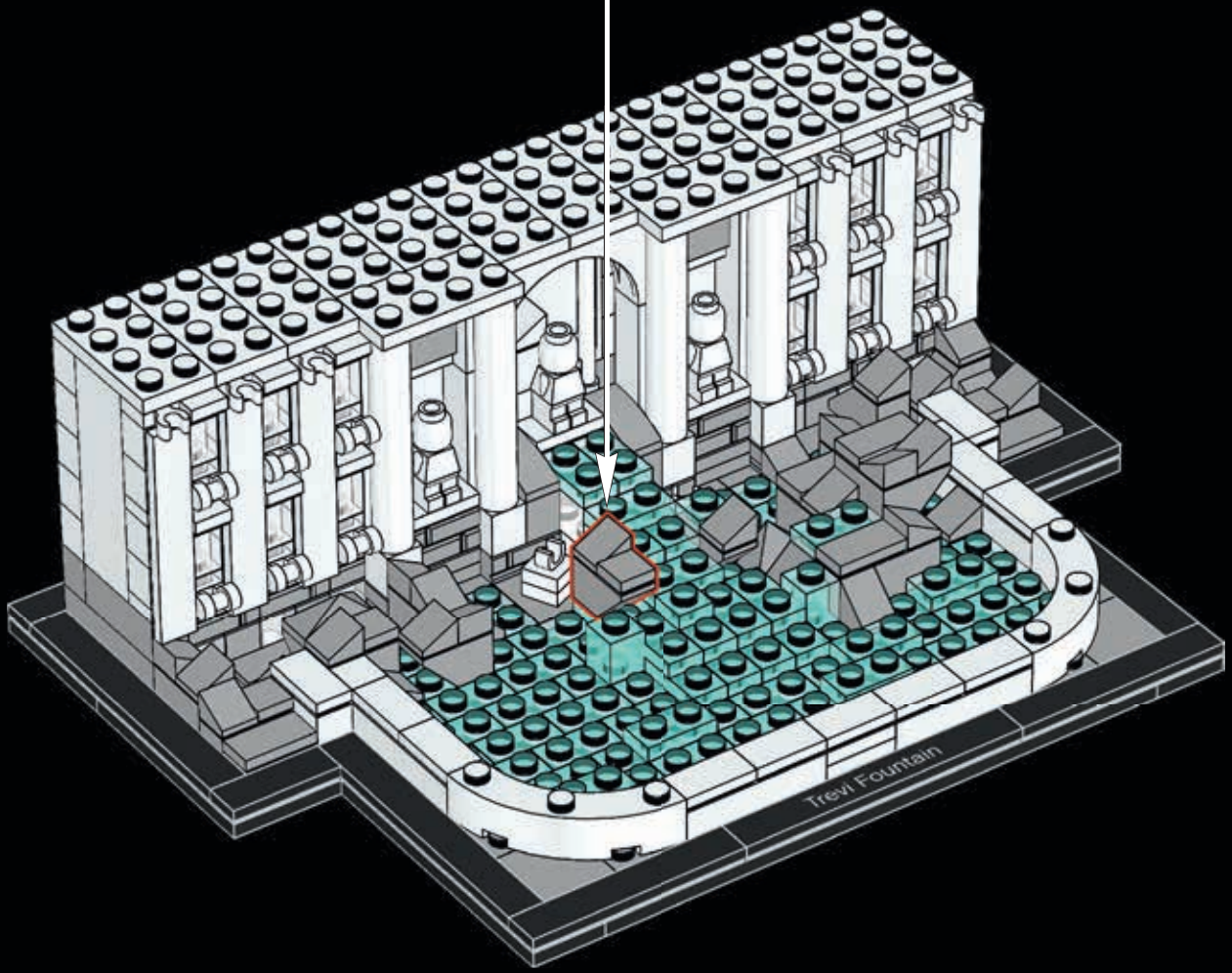

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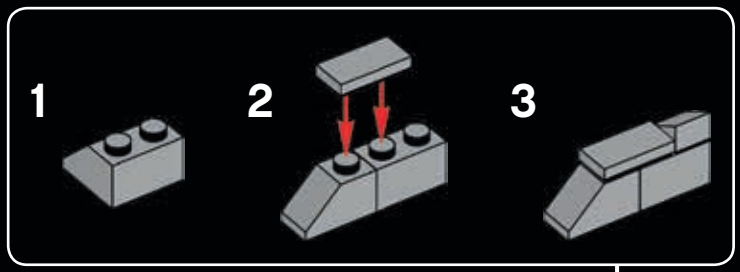

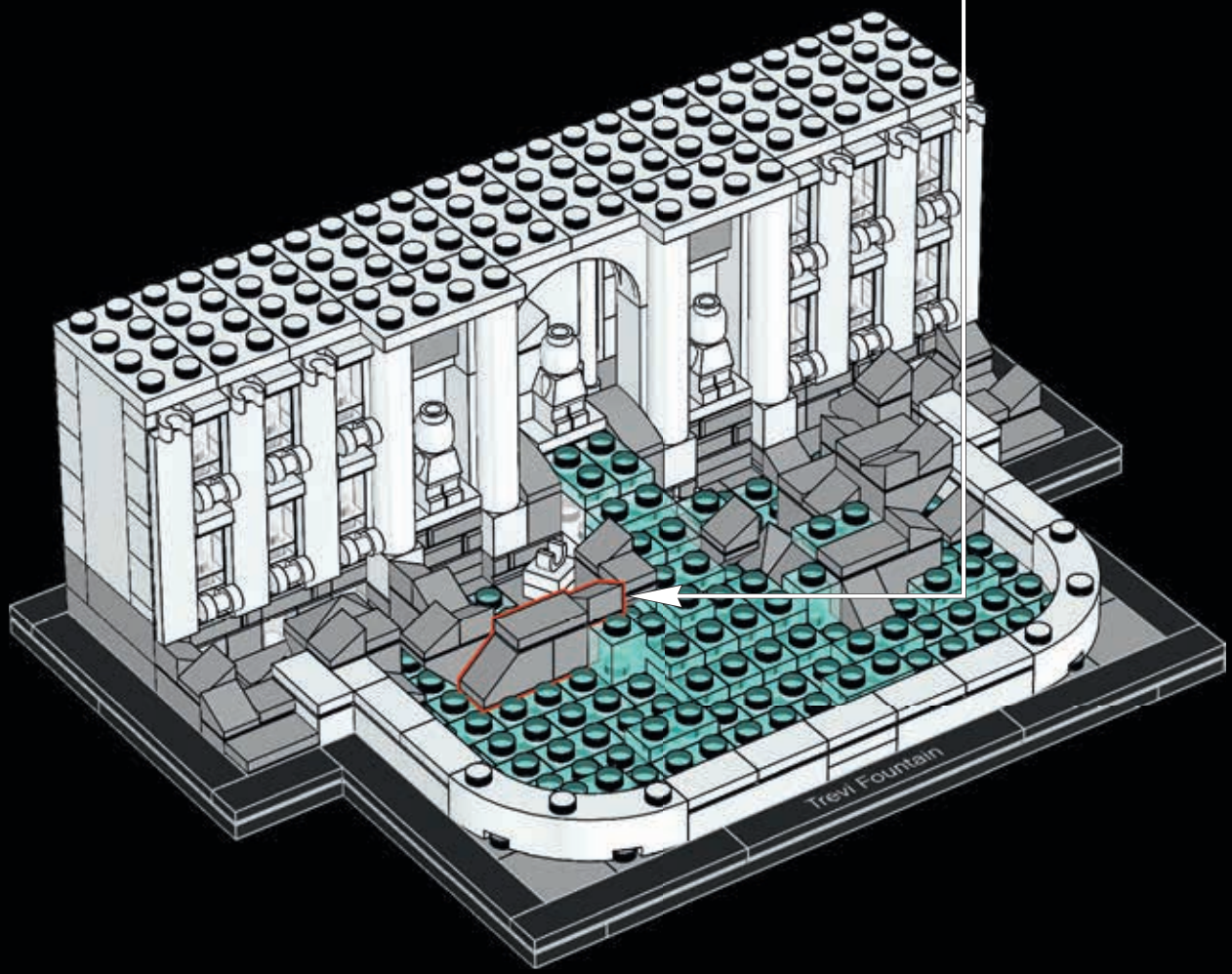

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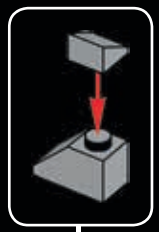

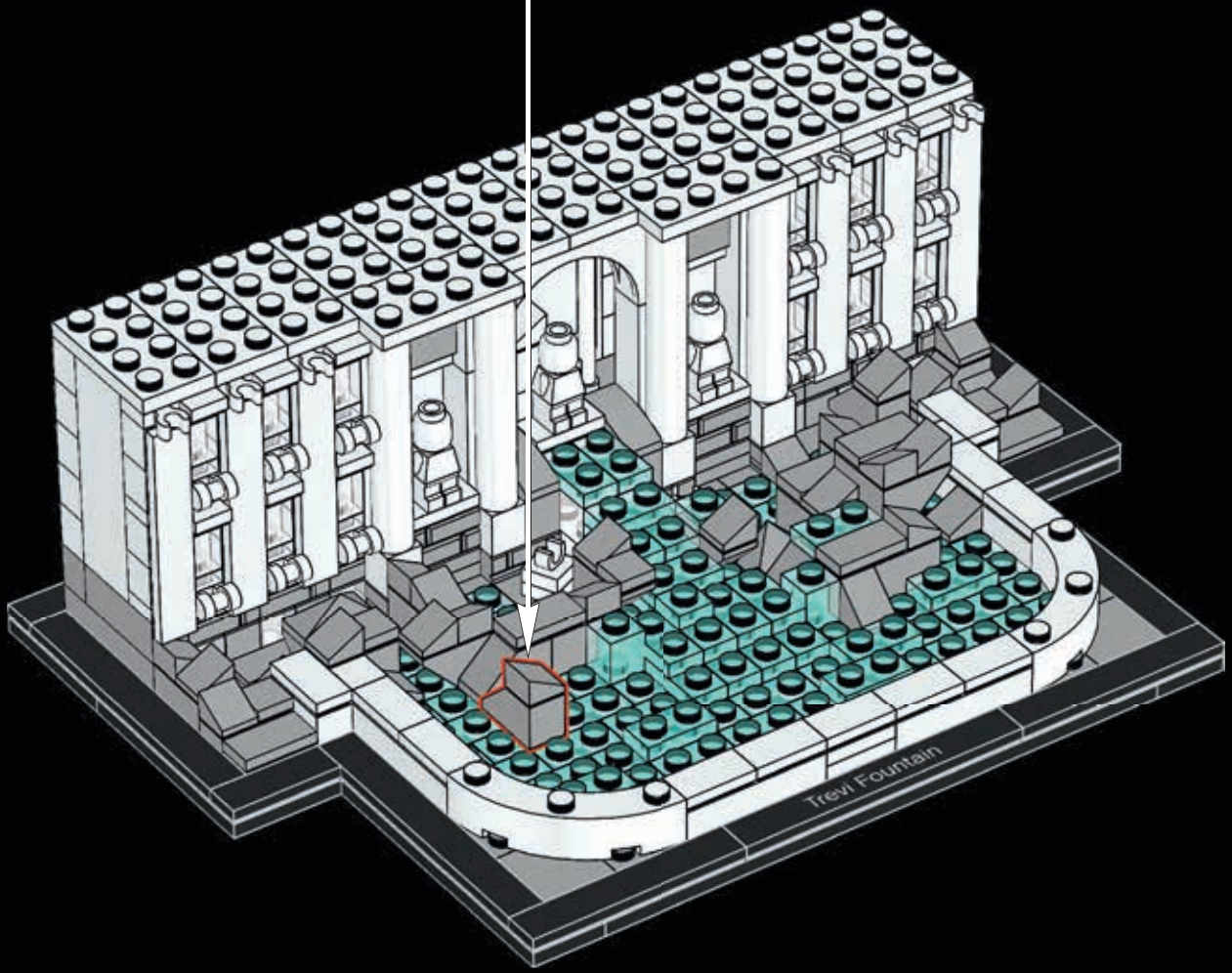

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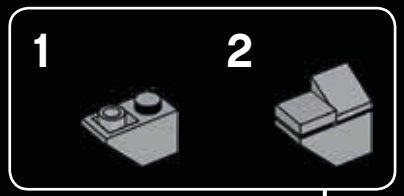

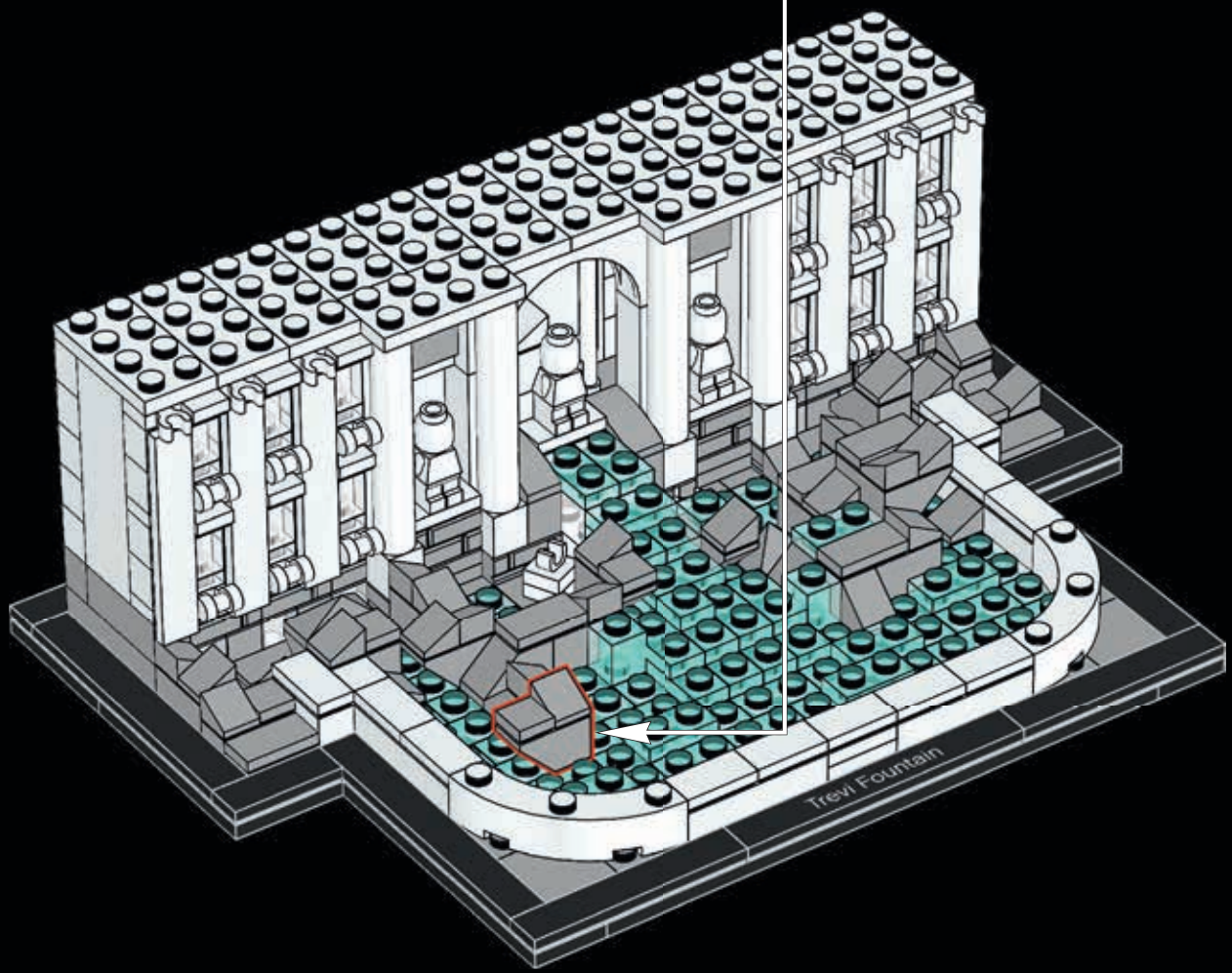

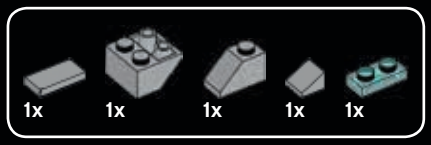

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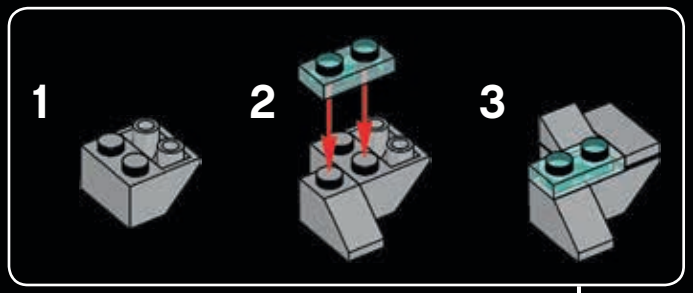

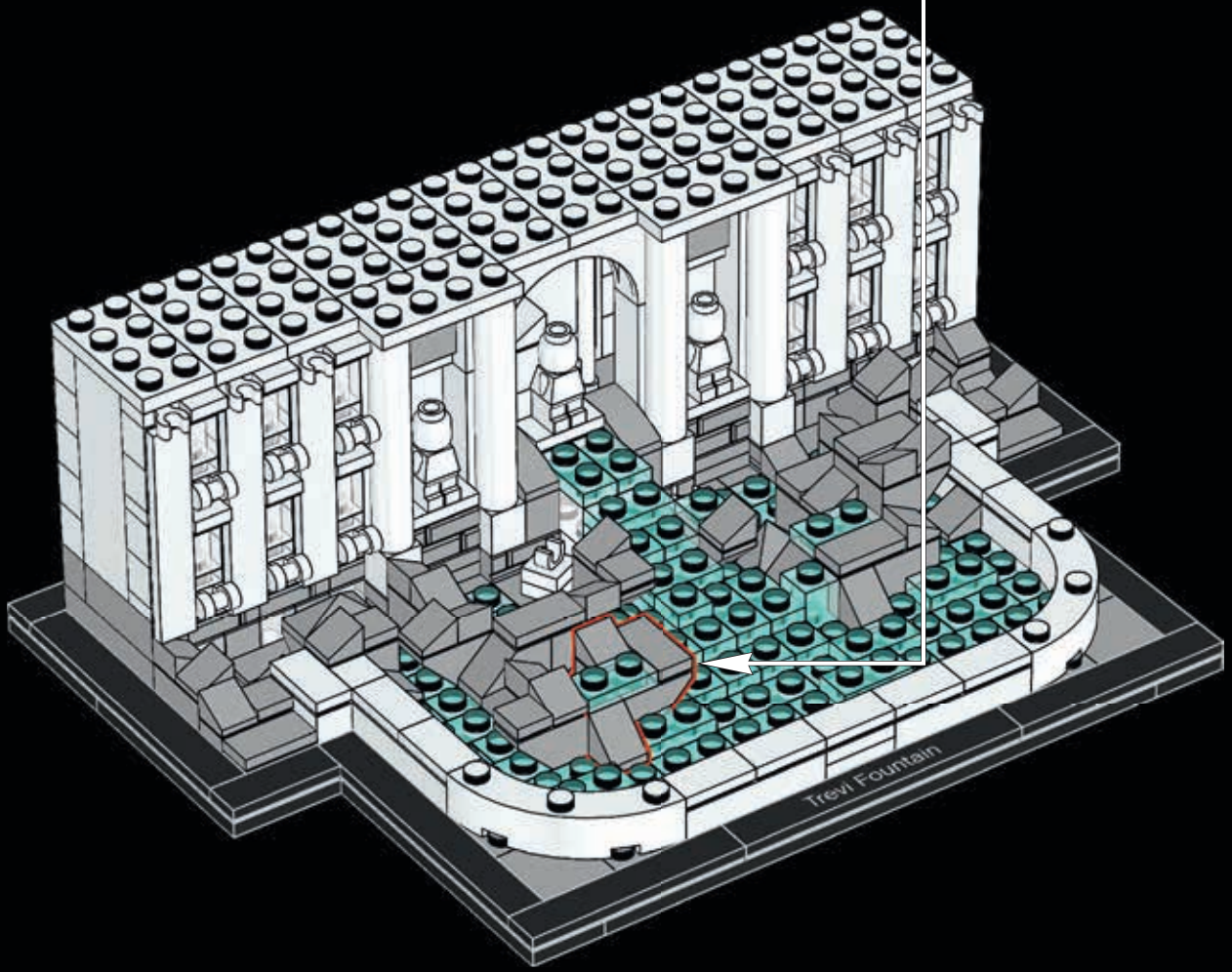

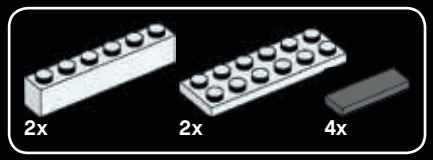

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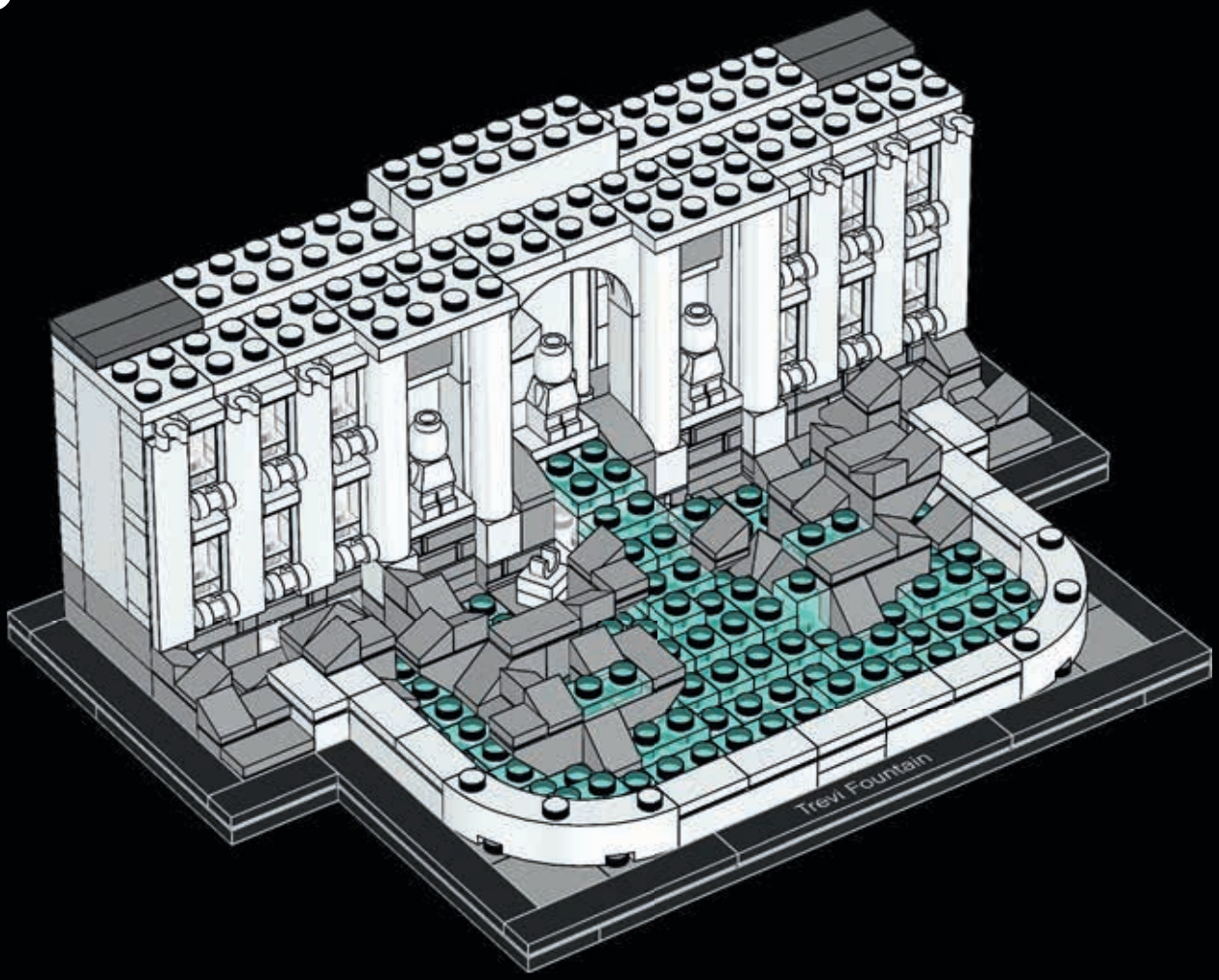

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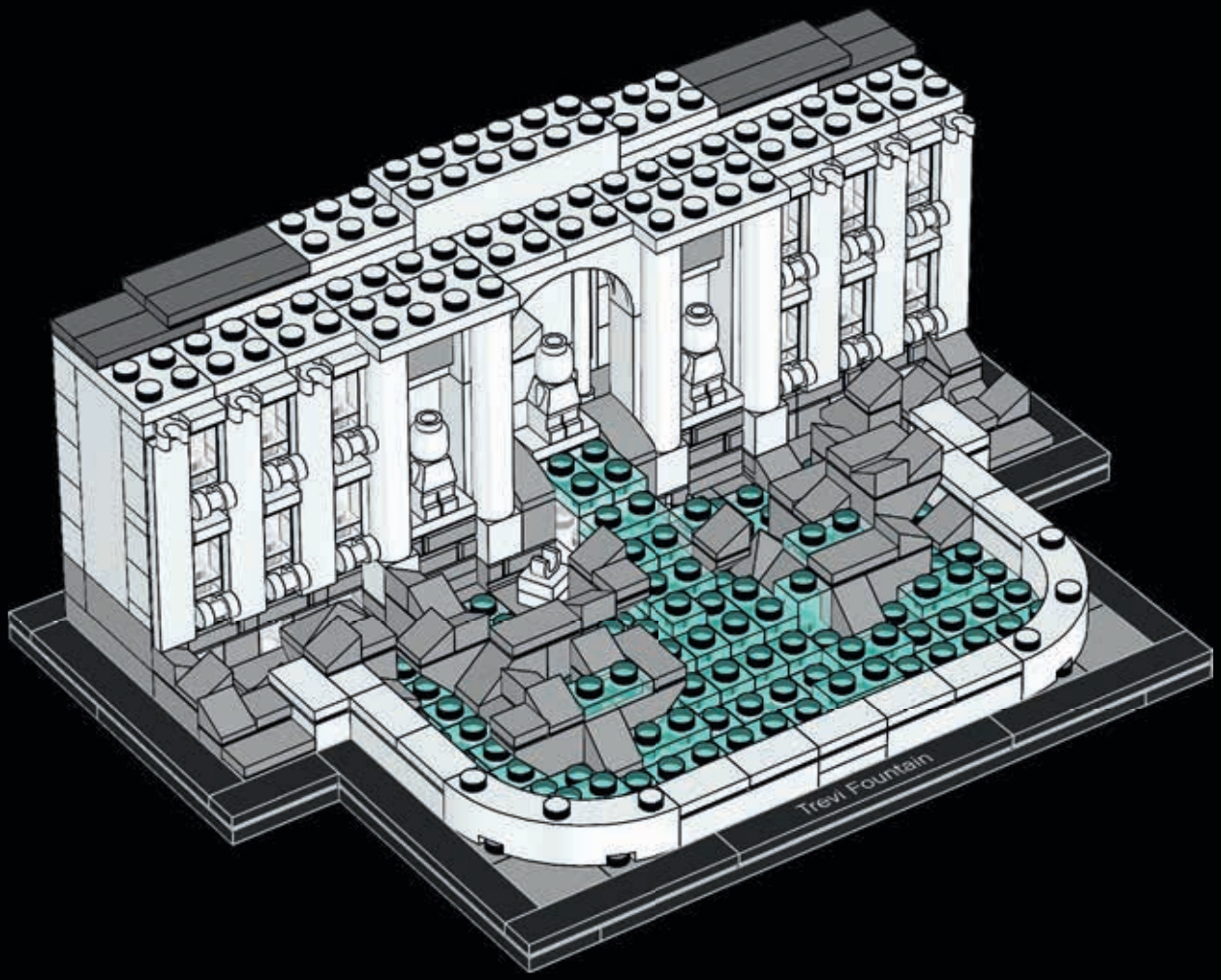

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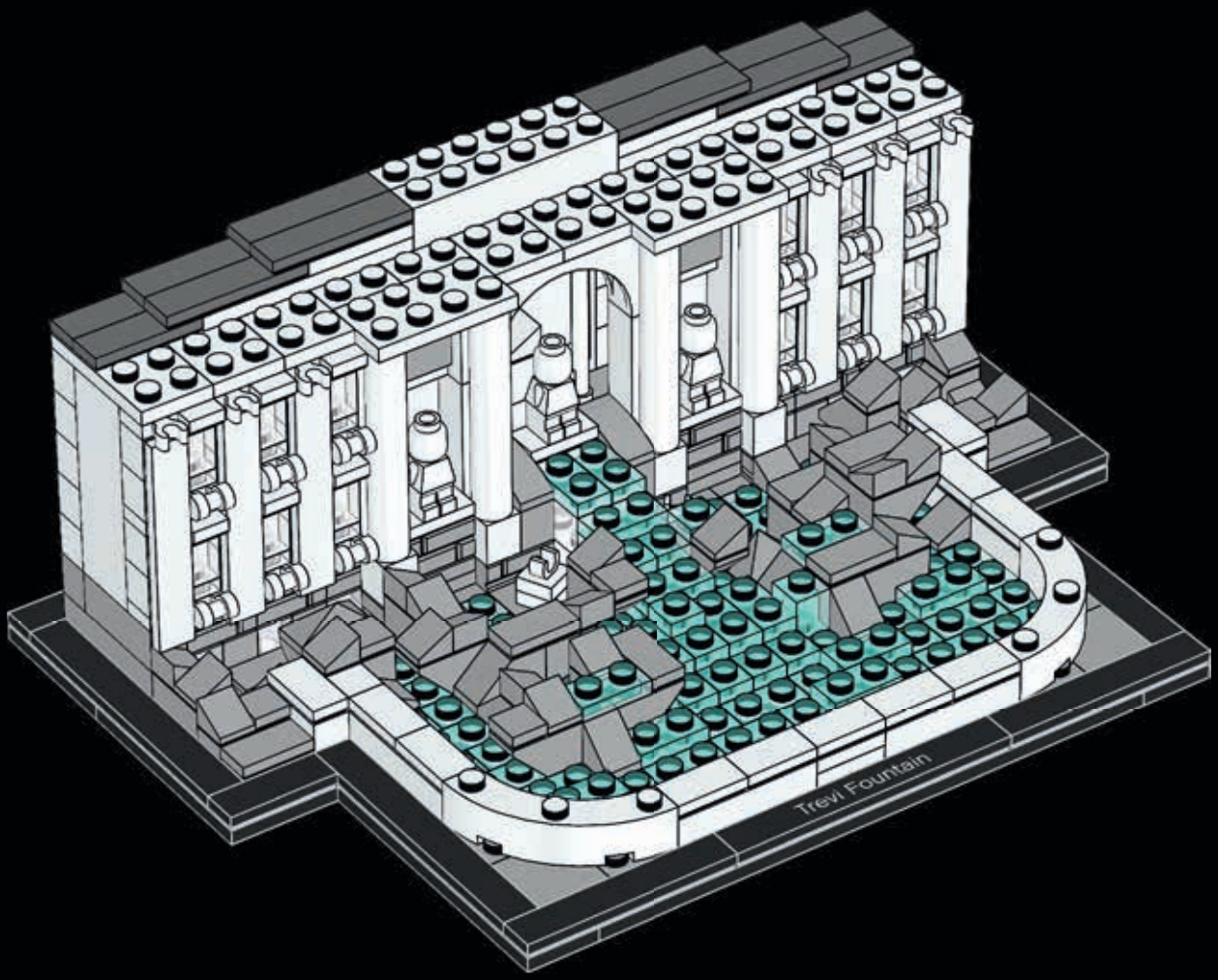

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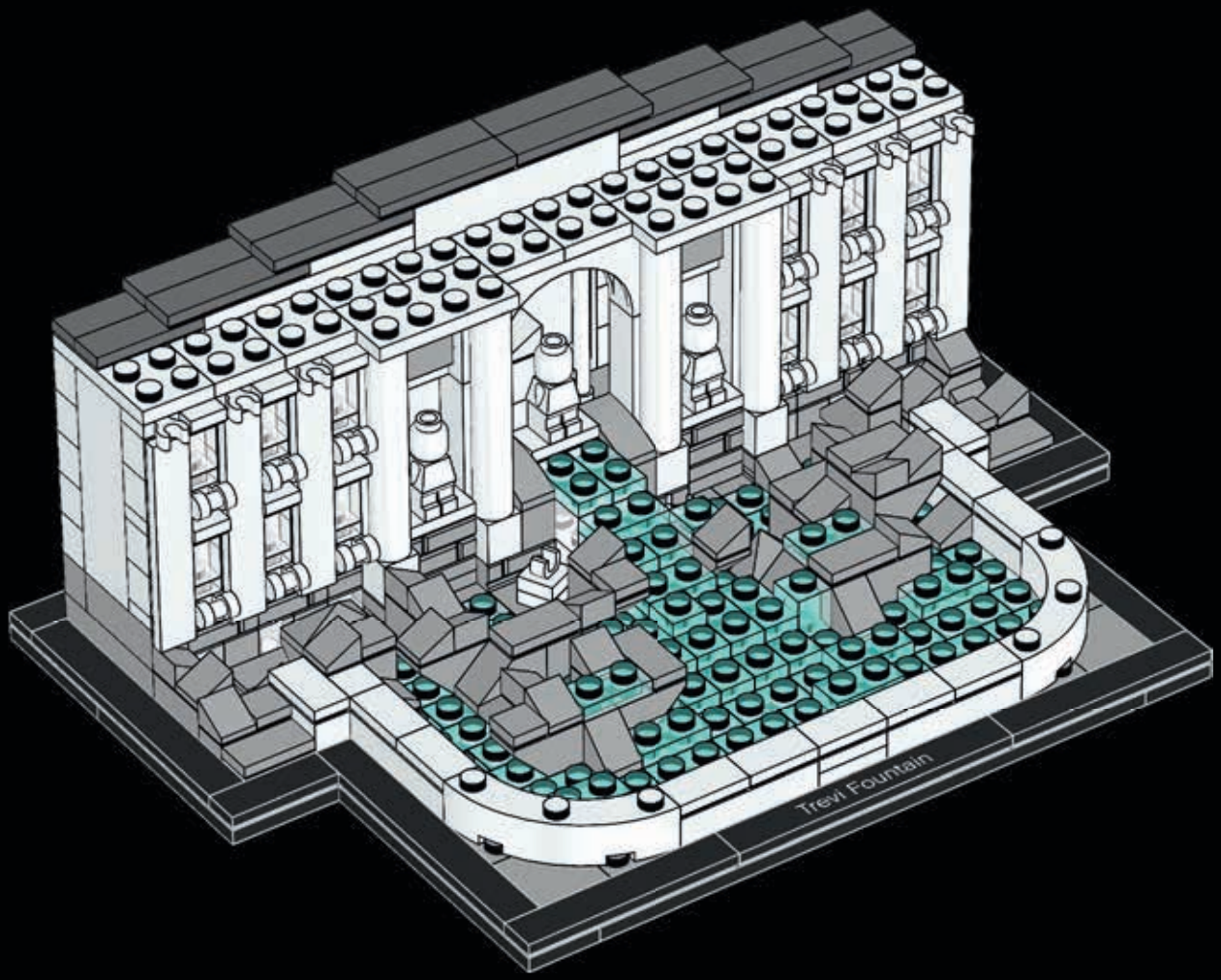

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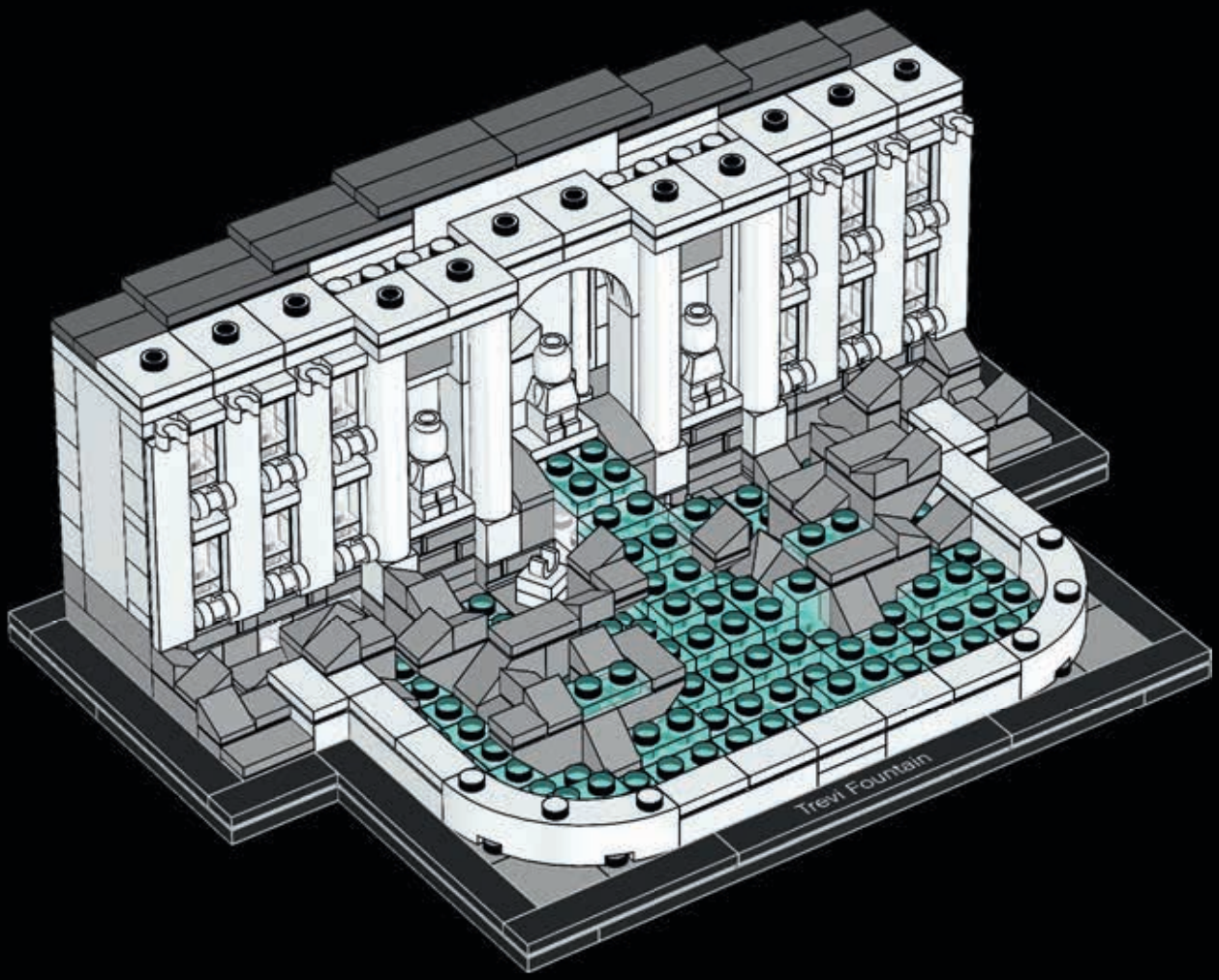

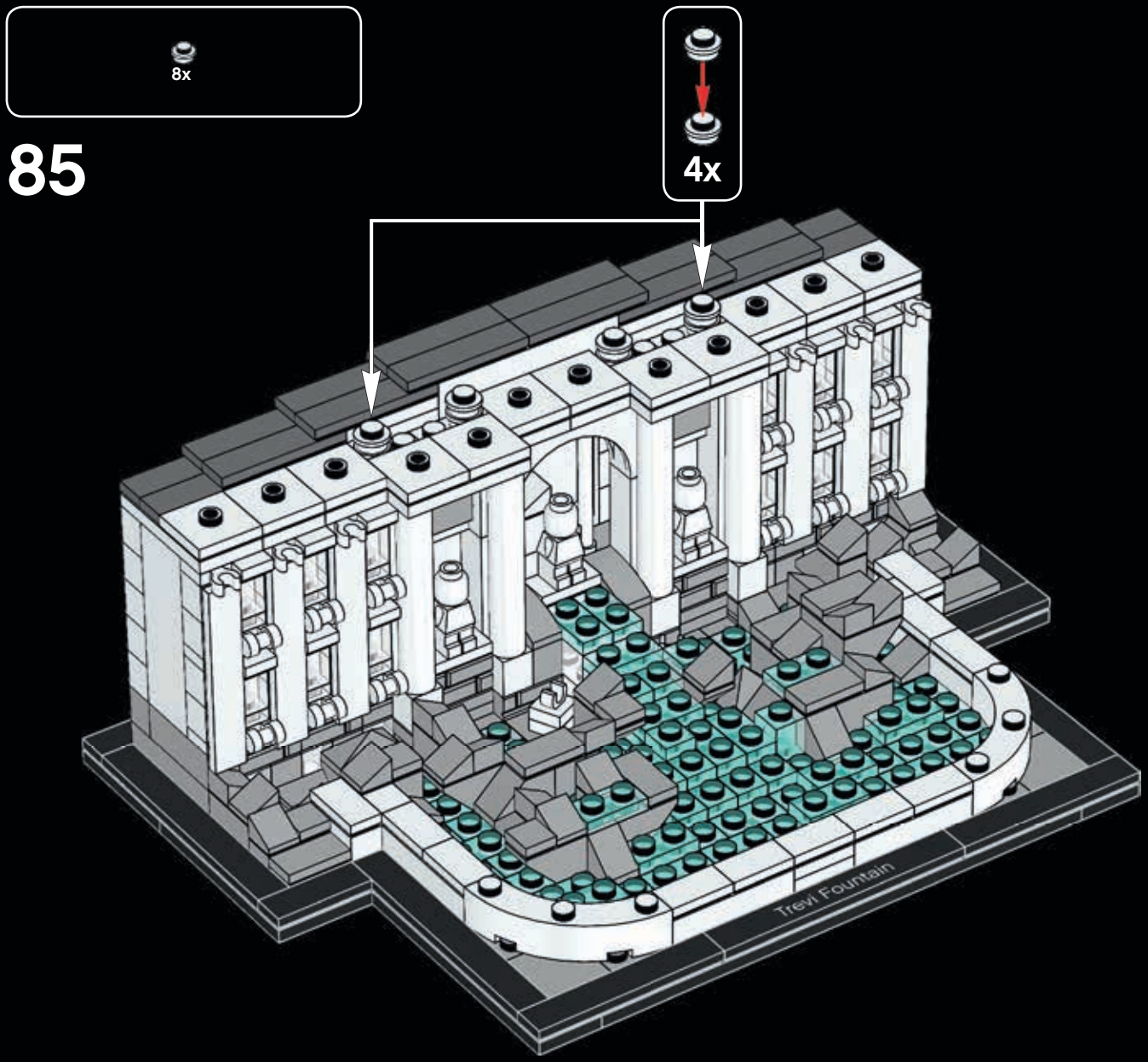

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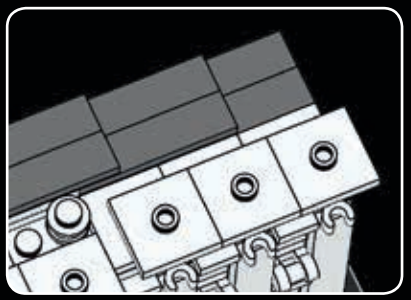

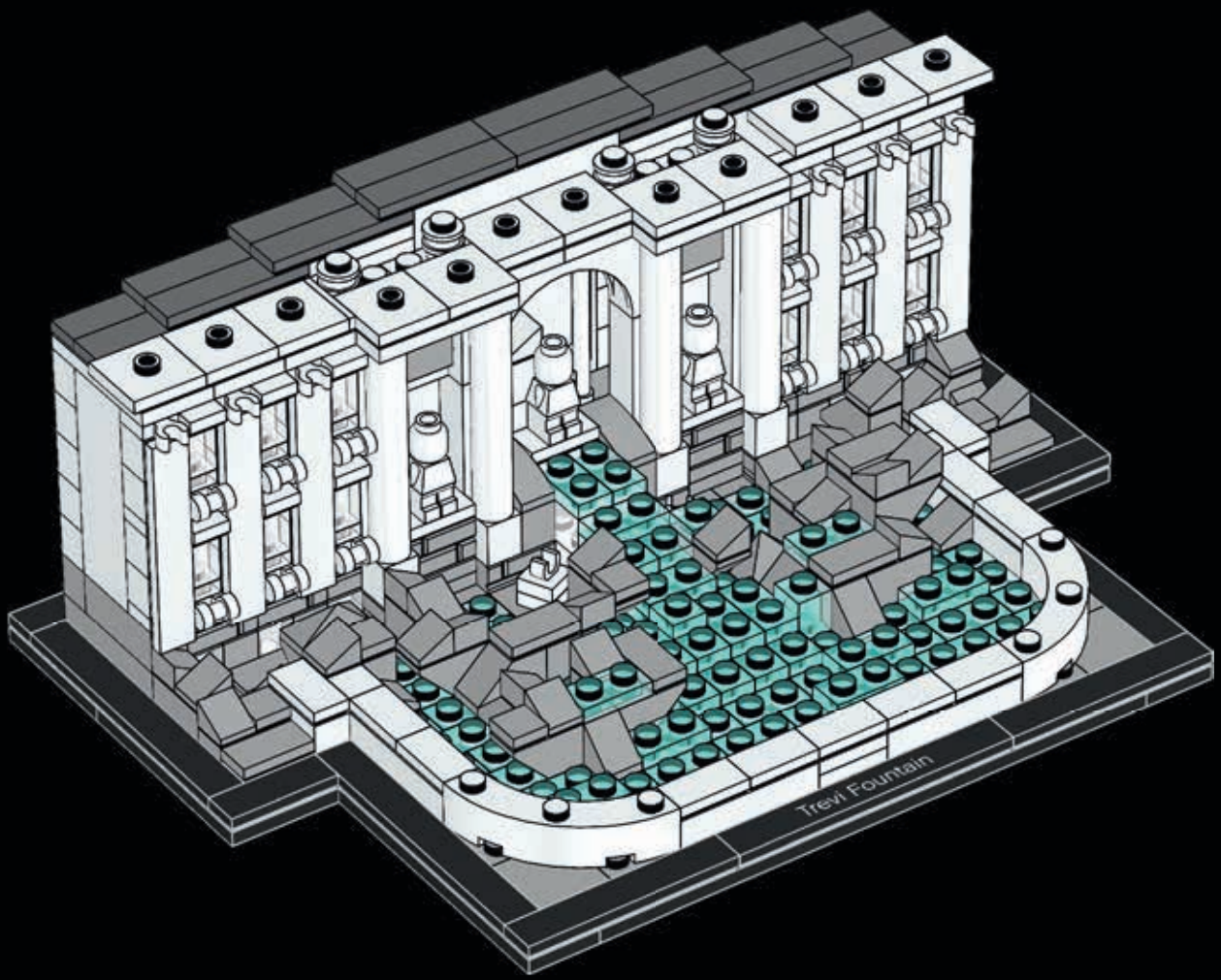

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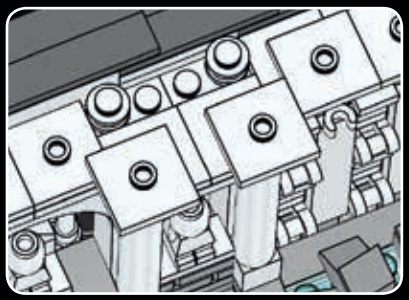

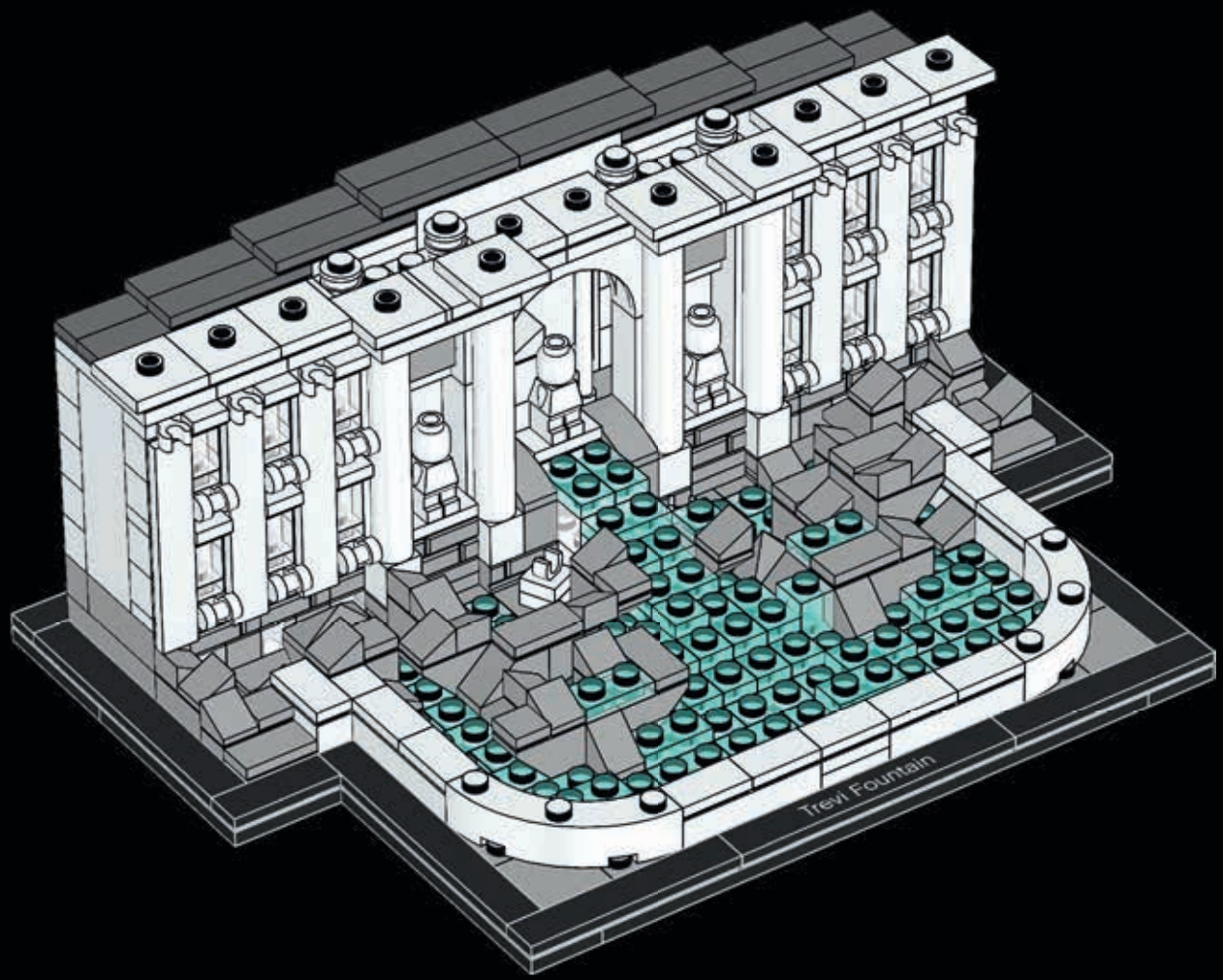

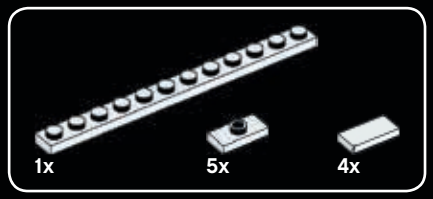

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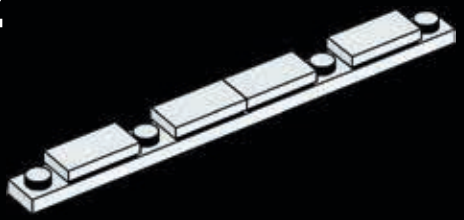

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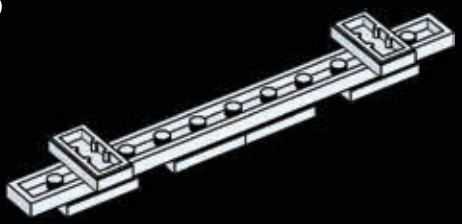

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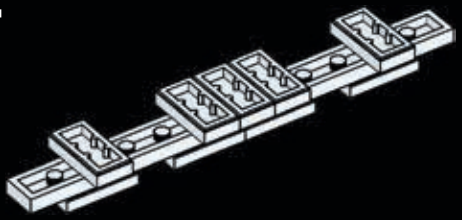

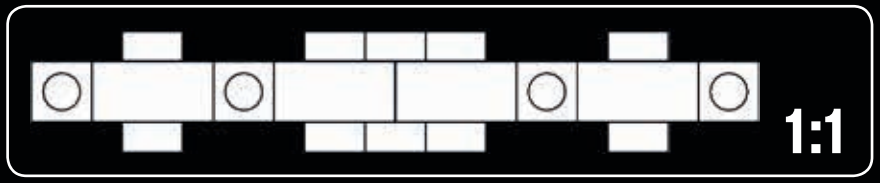

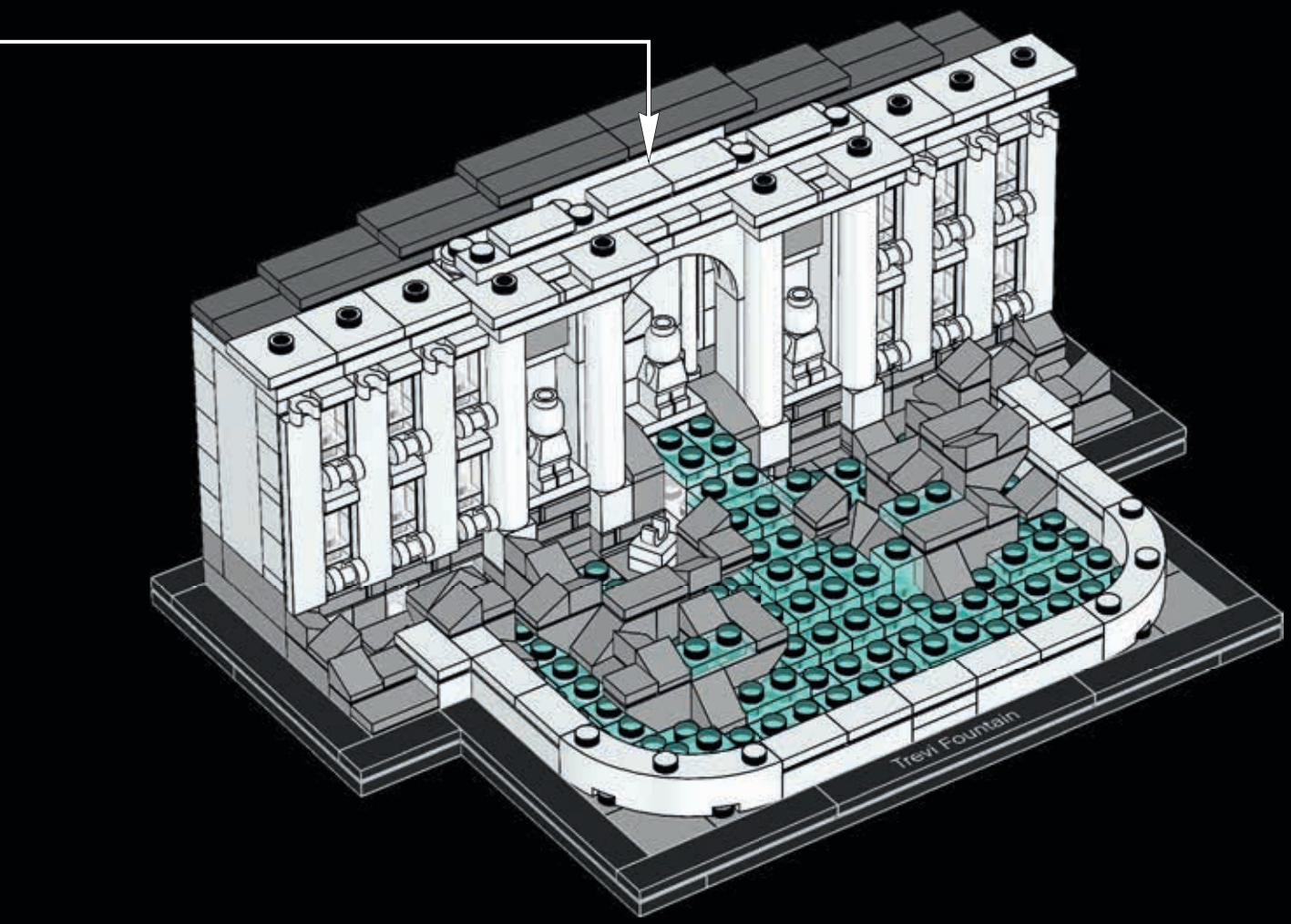
Trevi Fountain

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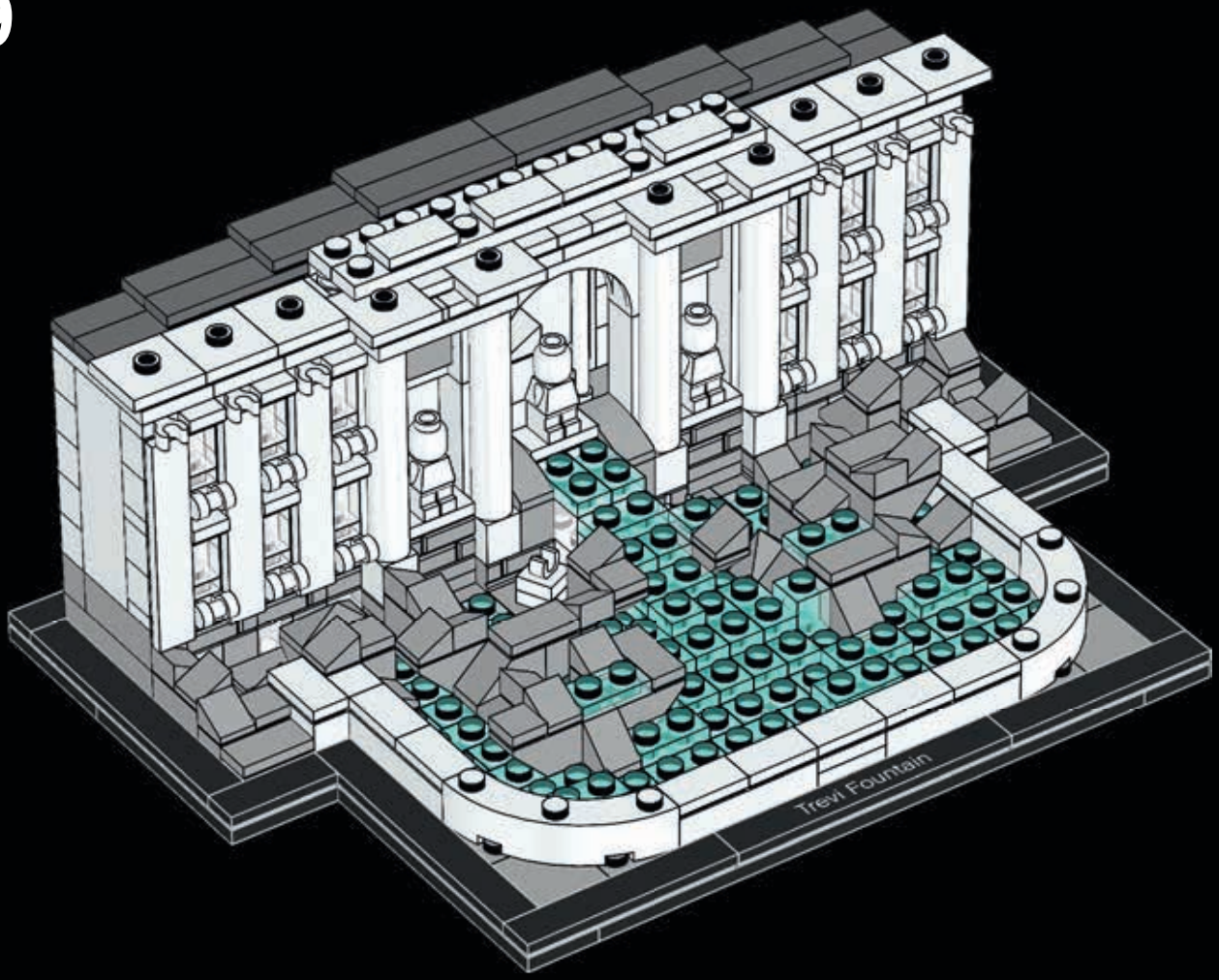

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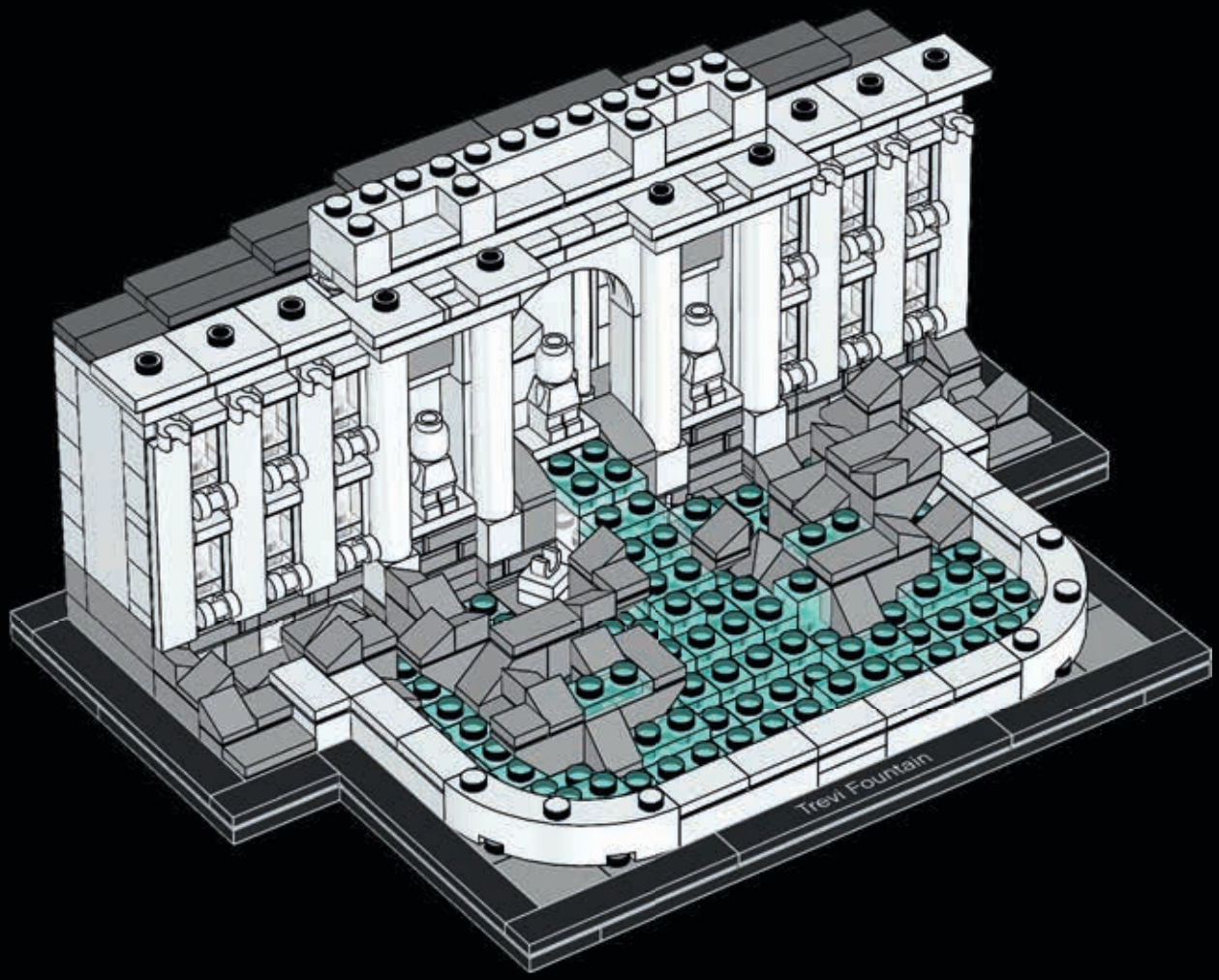

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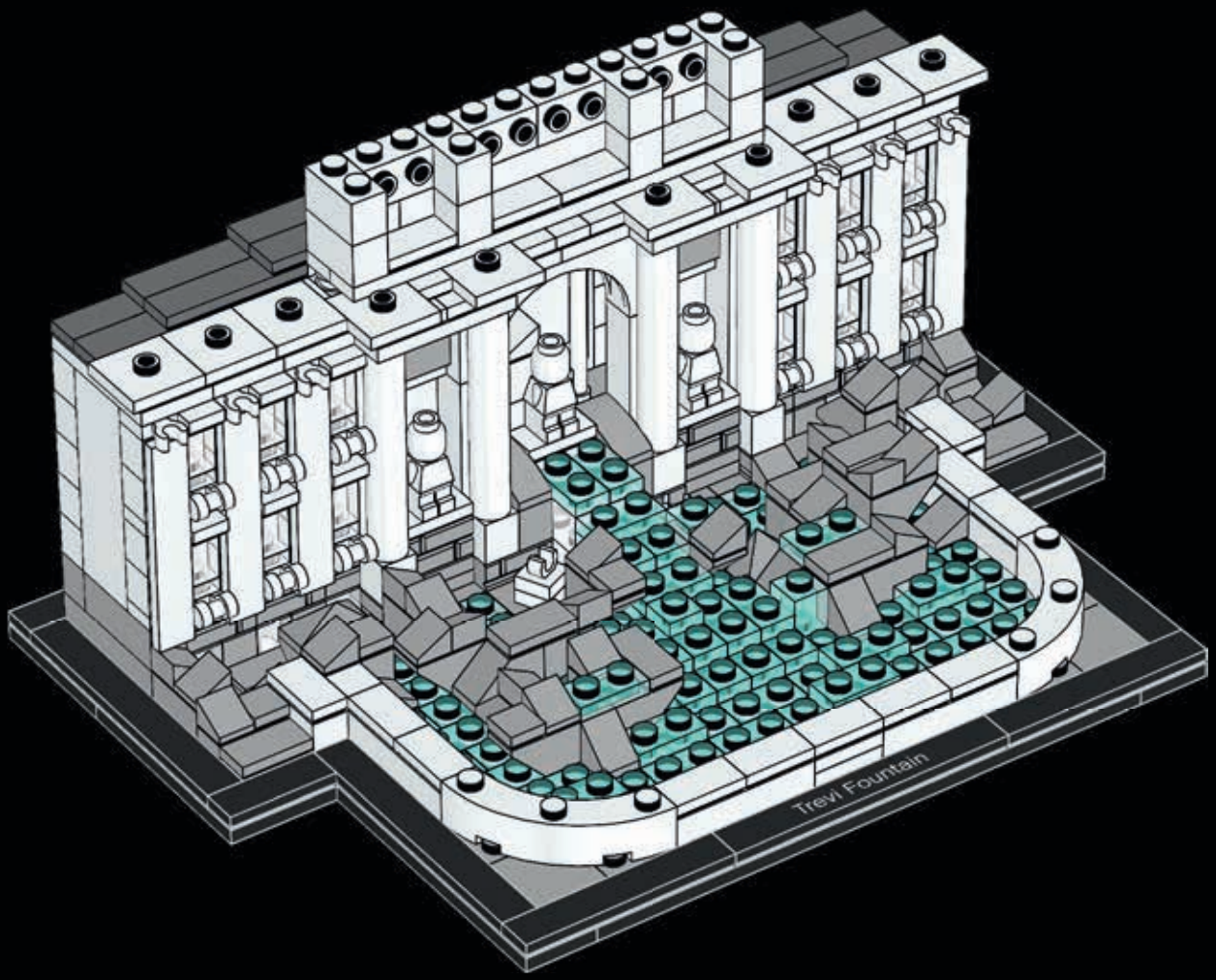

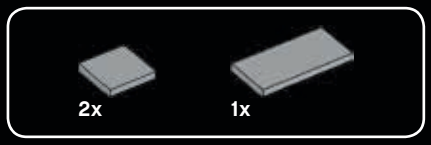

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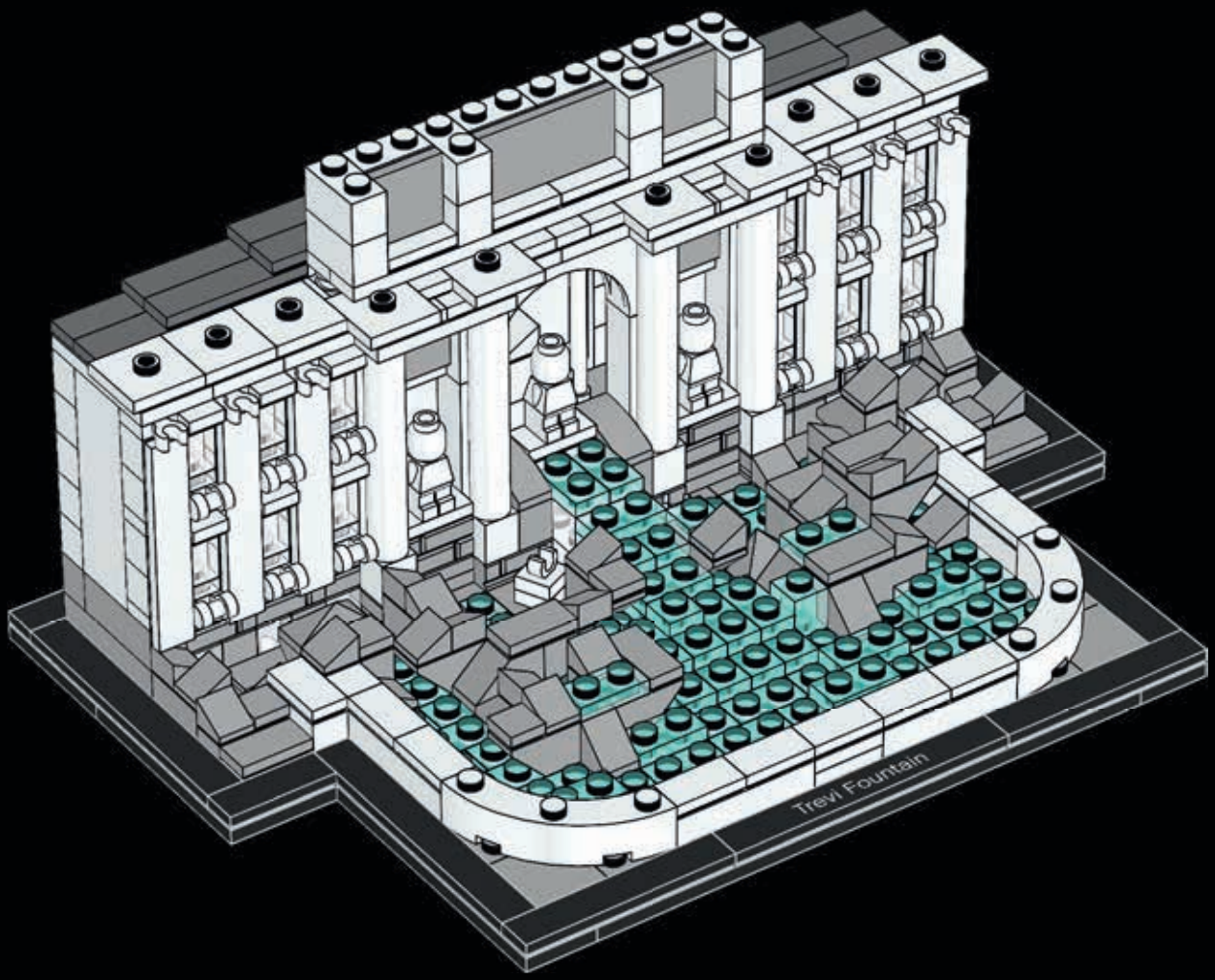

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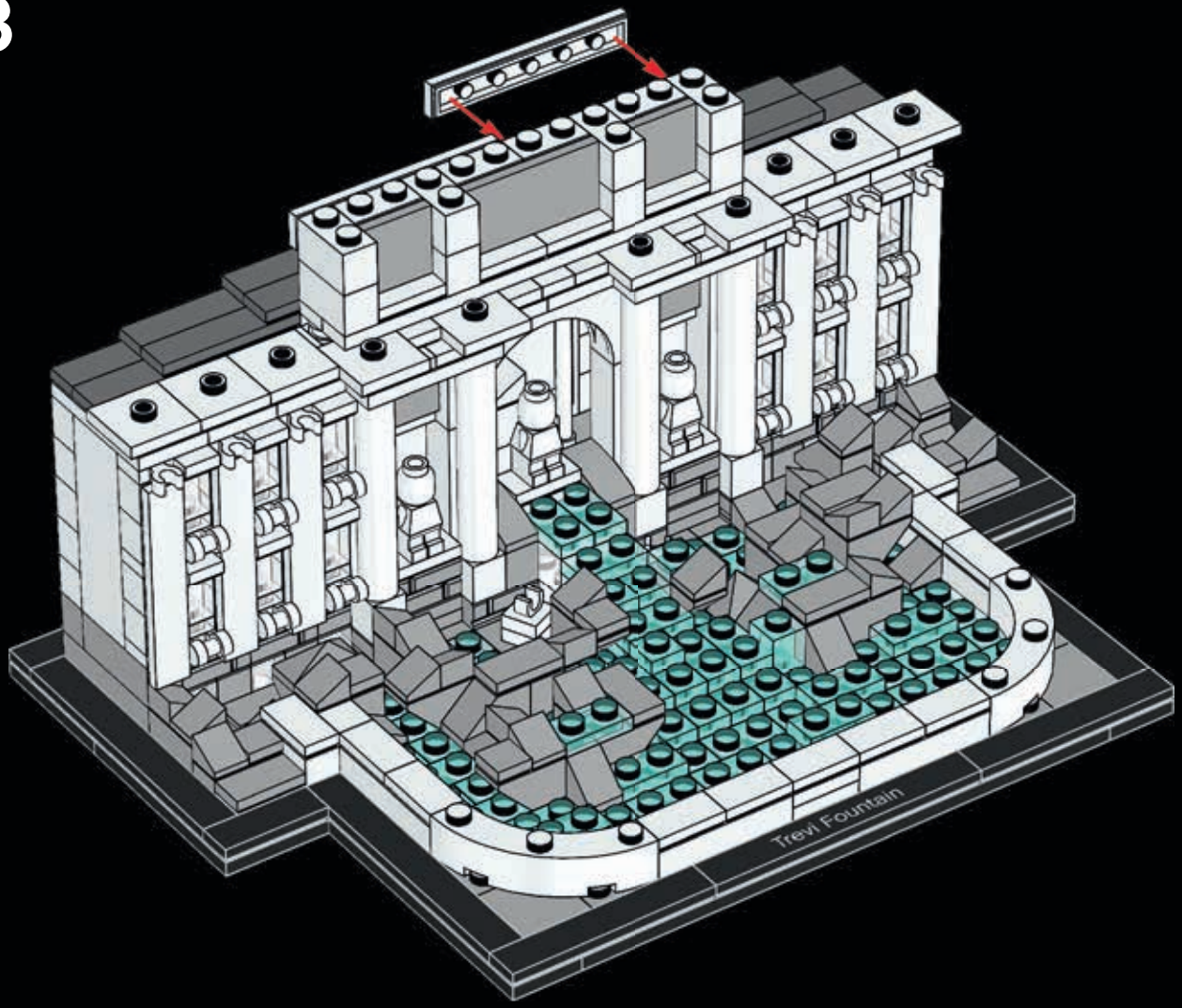

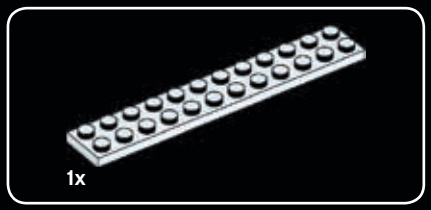

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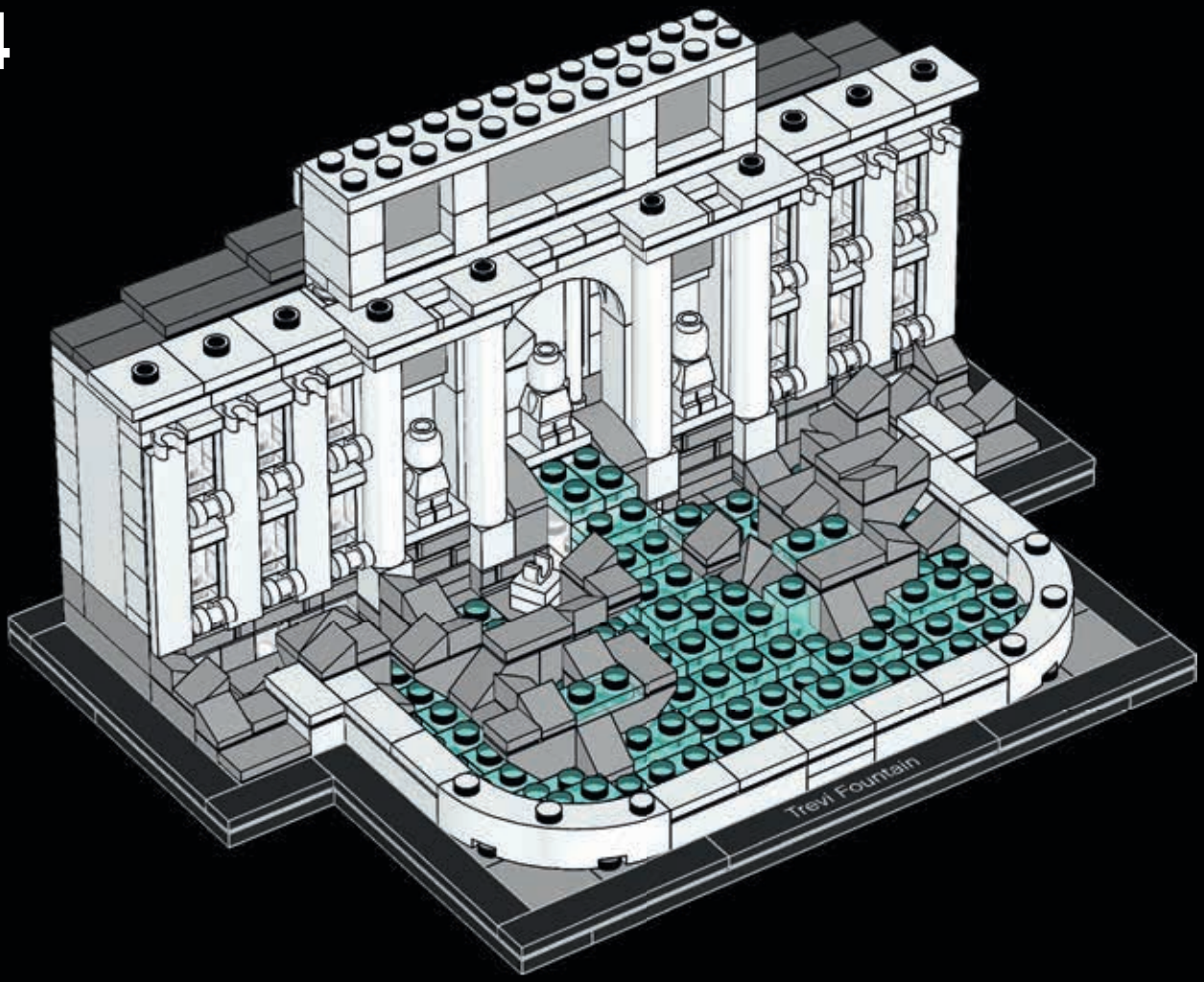

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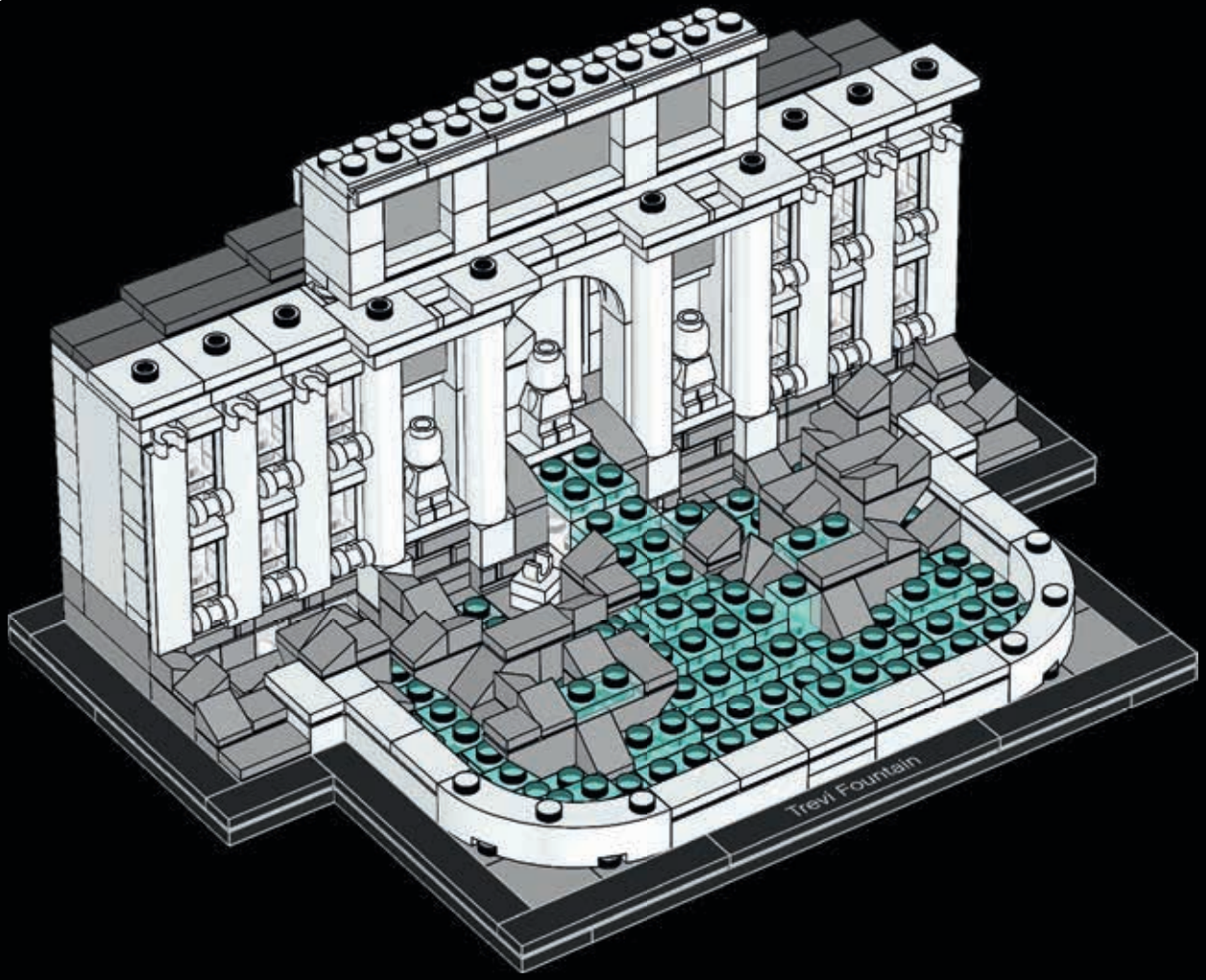

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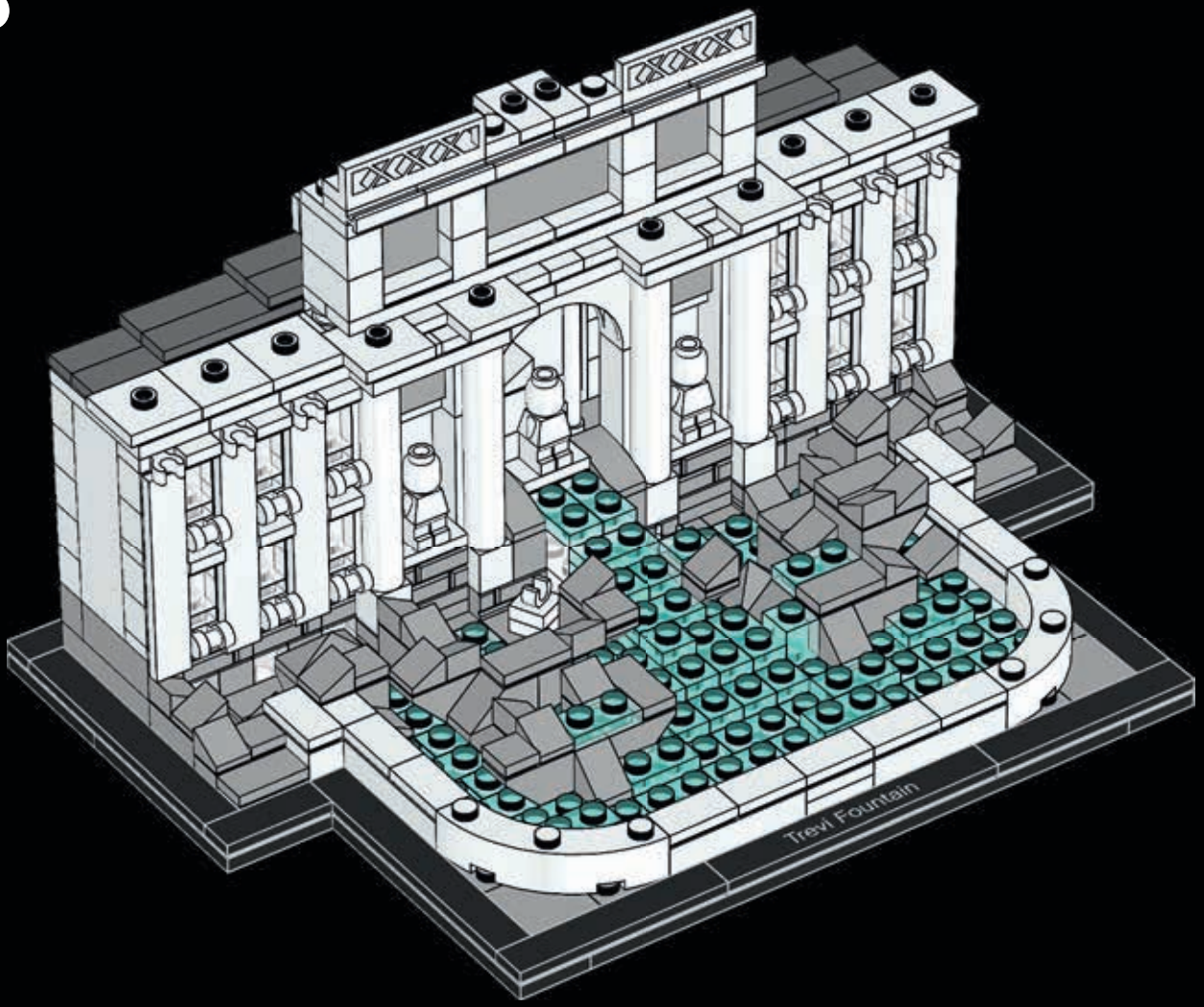

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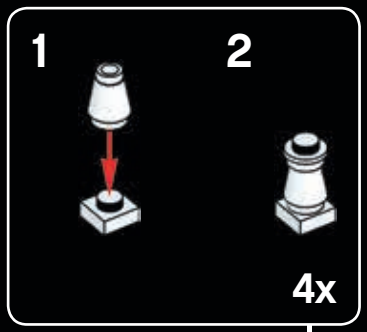

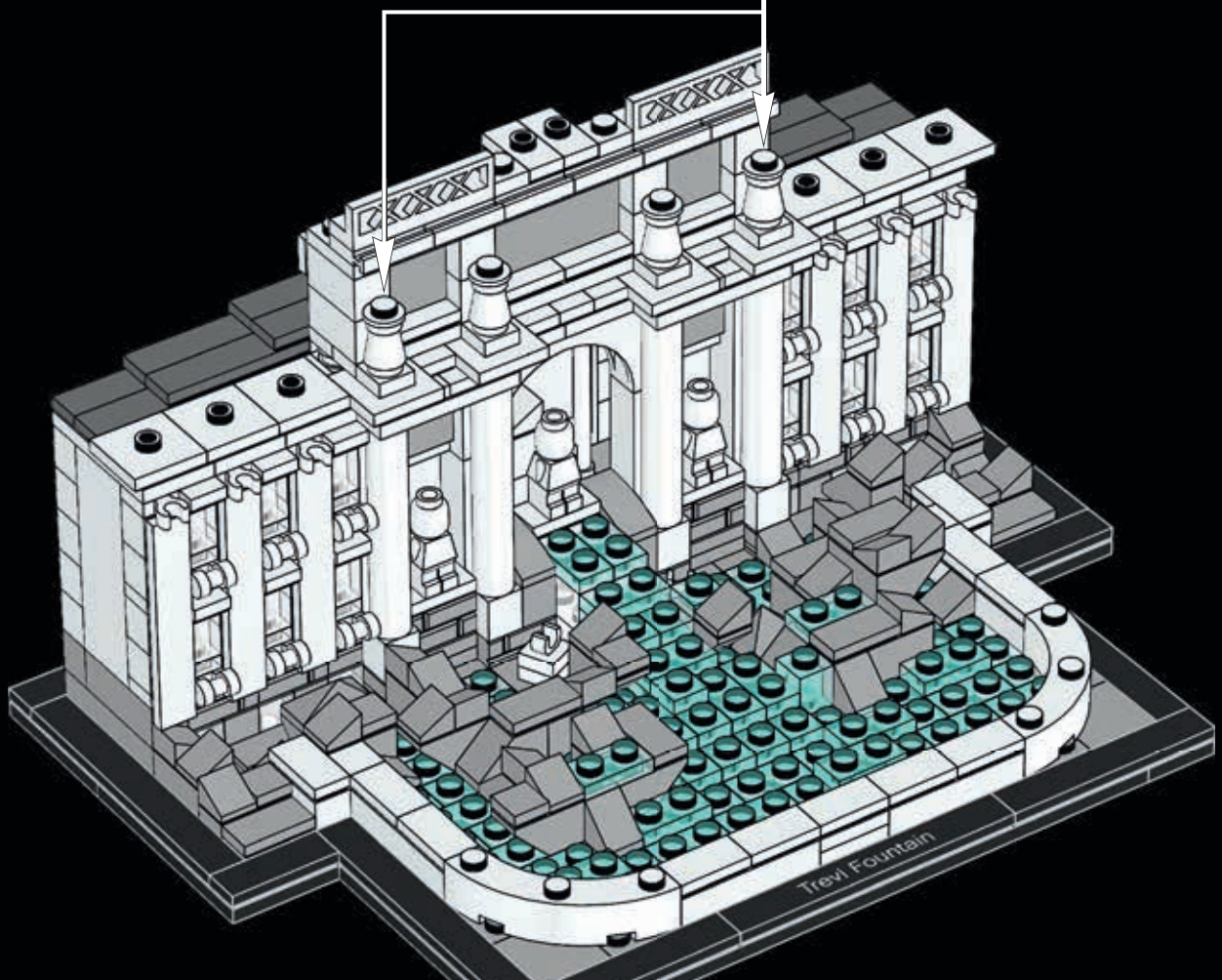

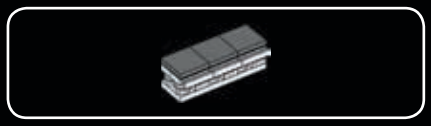

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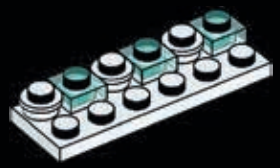

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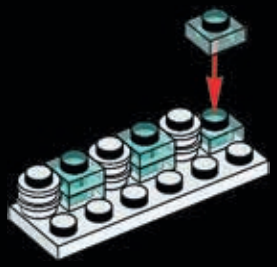

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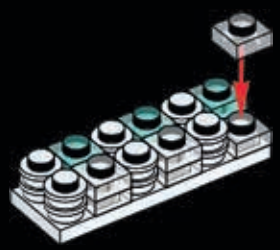

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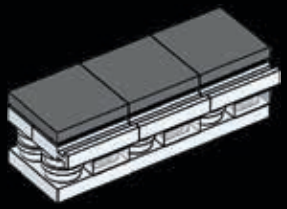

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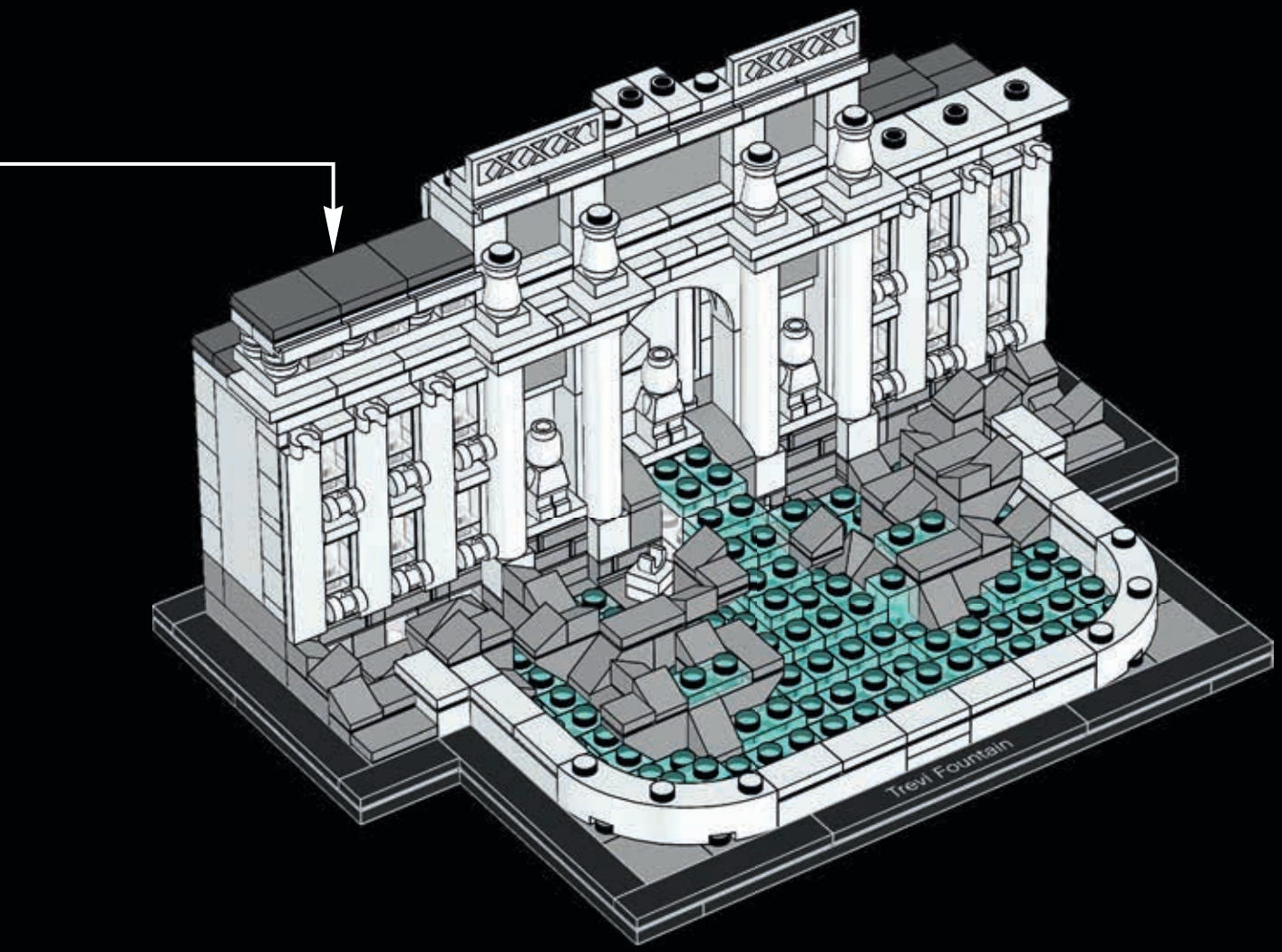

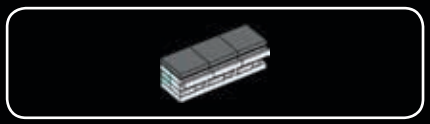

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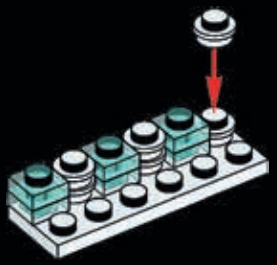

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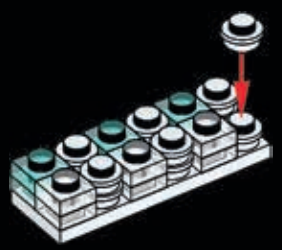

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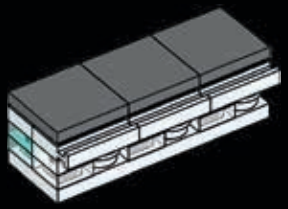

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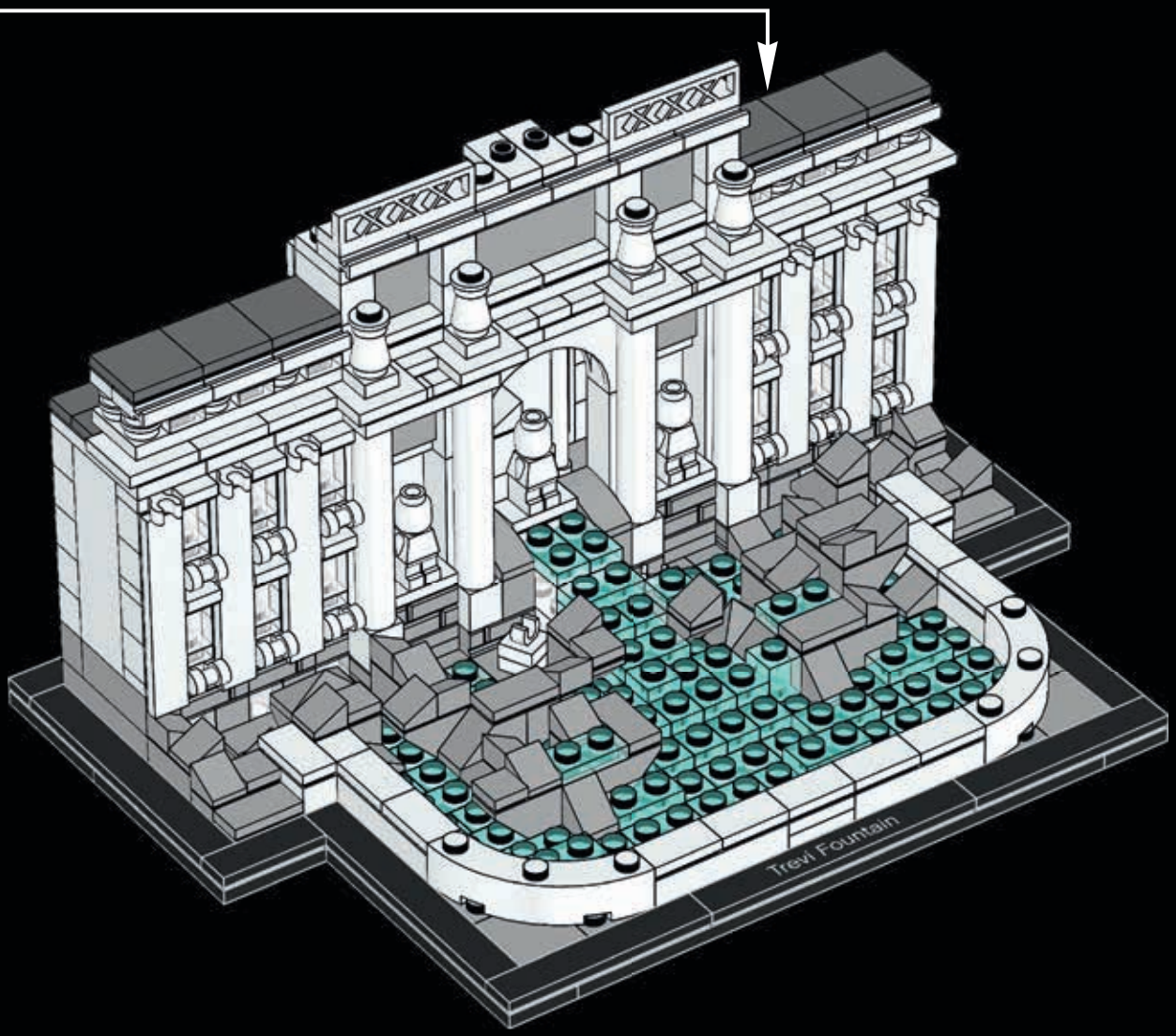

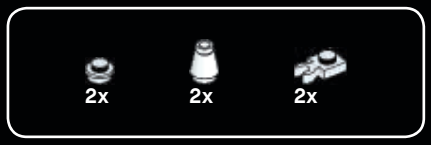

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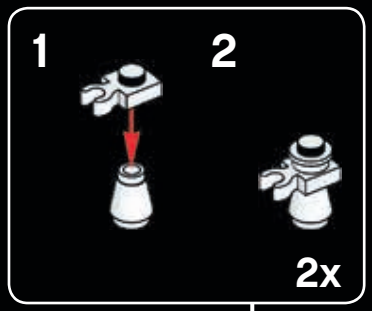

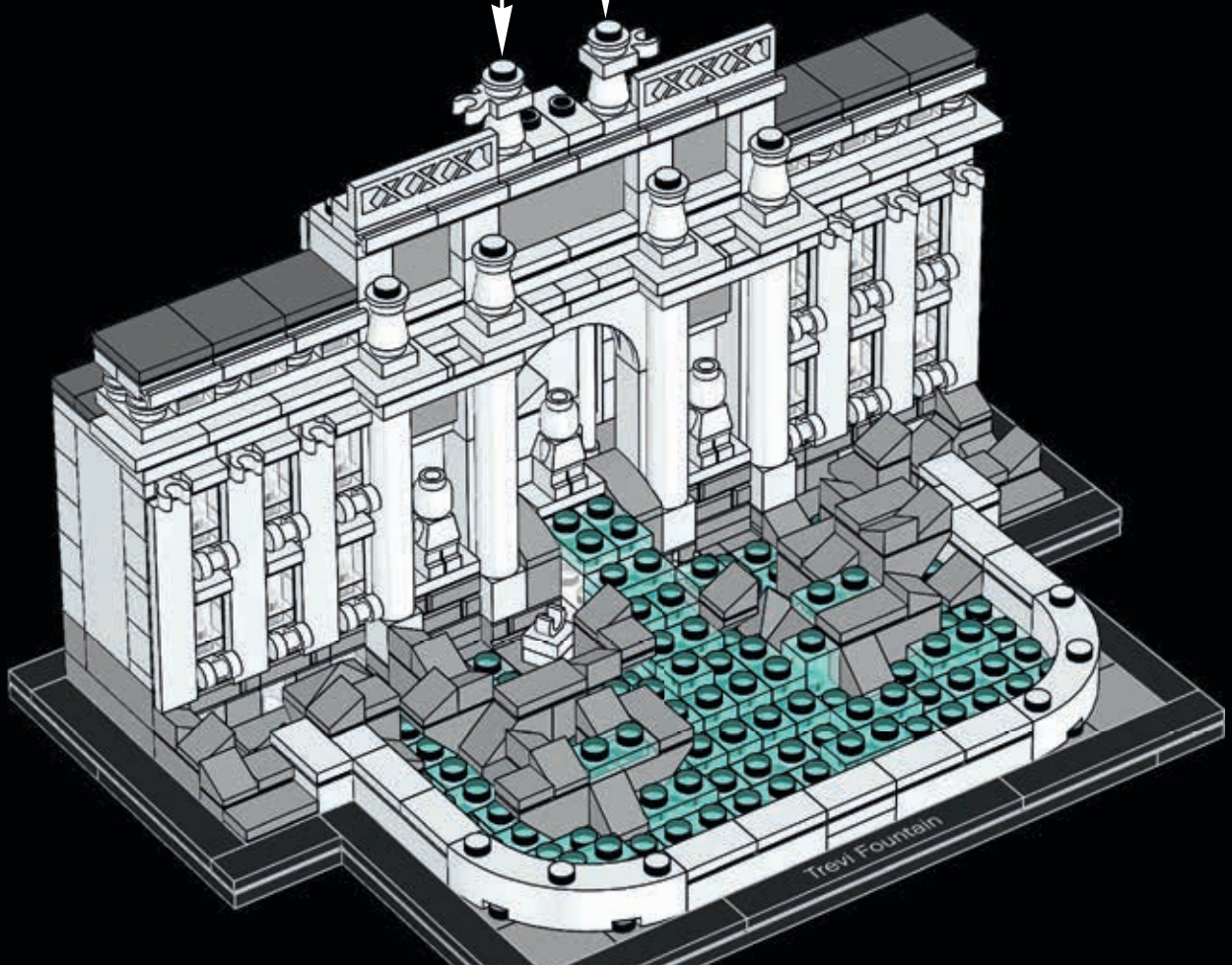

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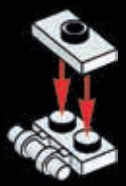

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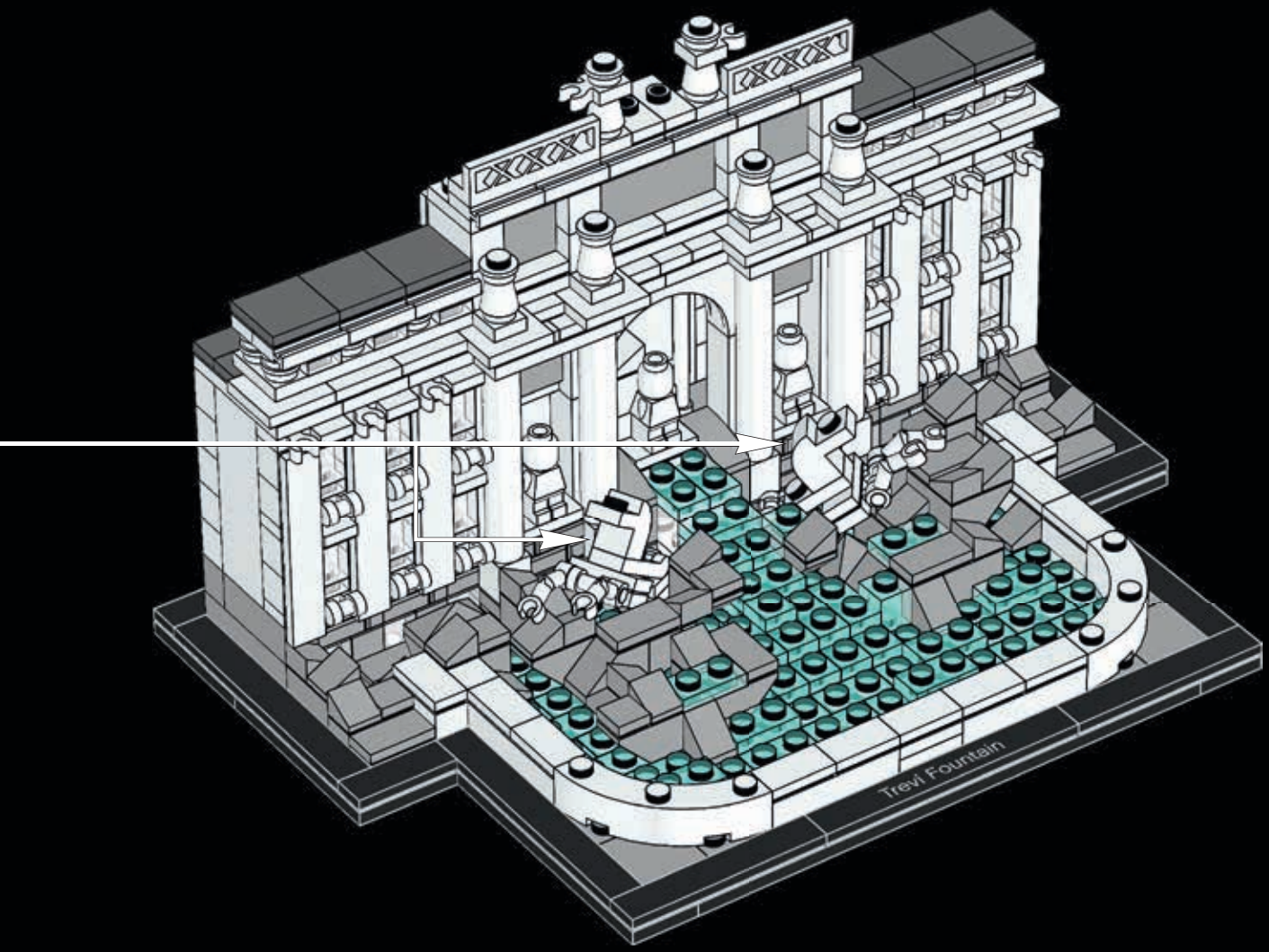
Trevi Fountain

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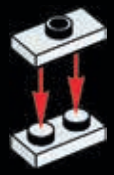

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Trevi Fountain

A Word from the Artist

LEGO® Trevi Fountain is based on a harmonious whole of four design features. First, serving as the backdrop, is the facade of the Palazzo Poli. At this small scale, some of its architectural elements, such as balustrades and balconettes, are abstracted by just one LEGO brick. In places where the scale doesn't allow for finer detail, a trick was used; on the otherwise monochromatic fountain and facade, certain elements are distinguished by color. The gray LEGO bricks represent the bas-reliefs above the statues and the inscription above the arch as well as the whole second design feature, the sea reef. Its gray rocks break the symmetry of the LEGO model, a task accomplished on the original fountain by sculptures. These are the third and most heavily abstracted design feature.

LEGO figures stand for the statues of *Oceanus, Abundance*, and *Salubrity*, or health; the four statues located above the engaged columns are represented by a small LEGO cone topped with a 1x1 round plate. Two hippocampi at the base are made from just a few pieces and provide the illusion of movement, together with the fourth design feature, the water, made with transparent LEGO pieces.

Rok Žgalin Kobe

The Trevi Fountain model was created in close collaboration with the LEGO design team. They look at the model from a LEGO building point of view and ensure the construction process is simple and logical, and a positive experience for the user.

The “Scale Model” Line – LEGO® Architecture in the 1960s

The history of the current LEGO® Architecture Series can be traced back to the beginning of the 1960s, when the popularity of the LEGO brick was steadily increasing. Godtfred Kirk Christiansen, the then owner of the company, began looking for ways to further expand the LEGO system and asked his designers to come up with a set of components that would add a new dimension to LEGO building.

Their answer was as simple as it was revolutionary: five elements that matched the existing bricks, but were only one-third the height. These new building “plates” made it possible to construct more detailed models than before.

This greater LEGO flexibility seemed to match the spirit of the age; modernist architects were redefining how houses looked, and people were taking an active interest in the design of their new homes. It was these trends that led to the introduction of the LEGO “Scale Model” Line in early 1962. The name itself was a direct link to the way architects and engineers worked, and it was hoped that they and others would build their projects “to scale” in LEGO elements. As with LEGO Architecture today, the original sets were designed to be different from the normal, brightly colored LEGO boxes, and also included “An Architectural Book” for inspiration.

Although the five elements remain an integral part of the LEGO building system today, the “Scale Model” Line was phased out in 1965. Many of the principles from the series would re-emerge over 40 years later in the LEGO Architecture Series.

Un mot de l’artiste

La fontaine de Trevi LEGO® est basée sur un ensemble harmonieux de quatre éléments de conception. Tout d'abord, en toile de fond, la façade du Palazzo Poli. À cette petite échelle, certains de ses composants architecturaux, par exemple les balustrades et balcons, sont rendus par une seule brique LEGO. Dans les endroits où l'échelle ne permet pas de détails plus fins, un truc fut utilisé; sur la fontaine et la façade par ailleurs monochromes, certains éléments furent distingués par la couleur. Les briques LEGO grises représentent les bas-reliefs sur les statues et l'inscription au-dessus de l'arche ainsi que le deuxième élément de conception, le récif marin. Ses rochers gris brisent la symétrie du modèle LEGO, une tâche accomplie sur la fontaine originale par les sculptures. Il s'agit du troisième élément de conception, le plus abstrait.

Les figurines LEGO représentent les statues de *Neptune*, de l'*Abondance* et de la *Salubrité*, ou santé; les quatre statues situées au-dessus des colonnes sont représentées par un petit cône LEGO surmonté d'une plaque ronde 1x1.

Deux hippocampes à la base sont fabriqués avec seulement quelques pièces et donnent une illusion de mouvement, avec le quatrième élément de conception, l'eau, fabriqué en pièces LEGO transparentes.

Rok Žgalin Kobe

Le modèle de la fontaine de Trevi fut créé en collaboration étroite avec l'équipe de design LEGO. Ils regardent le modèle du point de vue de la construction LEGO et s'assurent que le processus de construction est simple et logique, et constitue une expérience positive pour l'utilisateur.

La gamme « Maquette à l'échelle » – LEGO® Architecture dans les années 1960

L'histoire de l'actuelle série LEGO® Architecture remonte au début des années 1960 lorsque la popularité de la brique LEGO augmentait toujours. Godtfred Kirk Christiansen, alors propriétaire de la société, commença à rechercher des façons d'étendre le système LEGO et demanda à ses designers de trouver un ensemble de nouveaux composants pour ajouter une nouvelle dimension à la construction LEGO.

Leur réponse fut aussi simple que révolutionnaire : cinq éléments qui correspondaient aux briques existantes, mais trois fois moins hauts. Ces nouvelles « plaques » de construction ont permis de construire des modèles plus détaillés que par le passé.

Cette plus grande flexibilité LEGO semblait correspondre à l'esprit de l'époque, alors que les architectes modernes redéfinissaient les maisons, et que les gens s'intéressaient activement à la conception de la maison de leurs rêves. Ce sont ces tendances qui menèrent à la création de la gamme « Maquettes à l'échelle » au début de 1962. Le nom lui-même était un lien direct avec la façon dont les architectes et les ingénieurs travaillaient, en espérant qu'ils allaient, ainsi que d'autres, construire leurs projets « à l'échelle » avec des éléments LEGO. Comme avec LEGO Architecture aujourd'hui, les ensembles originaux étaient conçus pour être différents des boîtes LEGO normales aux couleurs vives, et incluaient aussi « un livret d'architecture » comme source d'inspiration.

Ces cinq éléments font toujours partie du système de construction LEGO actuel mais la gamme « Maquettes à l'échelle » fut interrompue en 1965. Il fallut 40 ans pour que ses principes reprennent vie dans la série LEGO Architecture que nous connaissons aujourd'hui.

En palabras del diseñador

La Fontana de Trevi de LEGO® combina armoniosamente las cuatro características fundamentales de la fuente original. En primer lugar, como telón de fondo, tenemos la fachada del *Palazzo Poli*. Al estar representado a tan pequeña escala, algunos de sus elementos arquitectónicos, como las balaustradas y los balcones, se han abstraído usando sólo un brick LEGO. En los lugares en los que la escala no permite reproducir los detalles, usamos un truco: dado que la fuente y la fachada son ambas monocromáticas, ciertos elementos se distinguen por el color. Los bricks LEGO de color gris representan los bajorrelieves situados sobre las estatuas, la inscripción sobre el arco y el arrecife marino, que es la segunda característica fundamental. Sus rocas grises rompen la simetría del modelo LEGO, una tarea que en la fuente original desempeñan las esculturas. Estas componen la tercera característica y la más abstraída de todas.

Las estatuas de Neptuno, Abundancia y Salubridad son figuras LEGO; las cuatro estatuas situadas sobre las columnas encastradas están presentes por medio de pequeños conos LEGO coronados con placas circulares de 1x1. Los dos hipocampos de la base se componen de unas pocas piezas y transmiten una sensación de movimiento en conjunto con la última característica, el agua, representada empleando piezas LEGO transparentes.

Rok Žgalin Kobe

Creé el modelo de la Fontana de Trevi en estrecha colaboración con el equipo de diseño de LEGO. Ellos contemplaron el modelo desde el punto de vista de LEGO y garantizaron que la experiencia de construcción resultase sencilla, lógica y positiva para el usuario.

La línea «Scale Model»: LEGO® Architecture en la década de 1960

La historia de la línea LEGO® Architecture se remonta a principios de la década de 1960, una época en la que la popularidad del brick LEGO experimentó un gran crecimiento. Godtfred Kirk Christiansen, por aquel entonces propietario de la compañía, comenzó a buscar formas de fomentar la expansión del sistema LEGO y pidió a sus diseñadores que idearan un conjunto de componentes que agregaran una nueva dimensión a la construcción con LEGO.

Su respuesta fue sencilla a la par que revolucionaria: cinco elementos similares a los bricks existentes cuya altura equivalía a un tercio la de estos últimos. Las nuevas «placas» de construcción permitían construir modelos mucho más detallados que antes.

La mayor flexibilidad que los nuevos elementos aportaban al sistema LEGO parecía encajar bien con el espíritu de la época: un tiempo en el que los arquitectos modernistas redefinían el aspecto de las casas y la gente se interesaba cada vez más por el diseño de su nuevo hogar. Fueron tales tendencias las que inspiraron la línea «Scale Model» de LEGO, nacida a principios de 1962. Su nombre estaba directamente vinculado al modo en que trabajaban los arquitectos e ingenieros y uno de sus objetivos era conseguir que tanto ellos como otras personas construyeran sus proyectos «a escala» empleando elementos LEGO. Al igual que ocurre en el caso de la línea LEGO Architecture actual, las cajas de los sets originales no eran tan coloridas como las de los sets LEGO normales e incluían un libro con información acerca de la arquitectura que podía emplearse como inspiración.

Aunque los cinco elementos continúan formando parte integral del sistema de construcción LEGO, la línea «Scale Model» dejó de comercializarse en 1965. Muchos de los principios en los que se basaba resurgirían más de 40 años después como parte de la línea LEGO Architecture.

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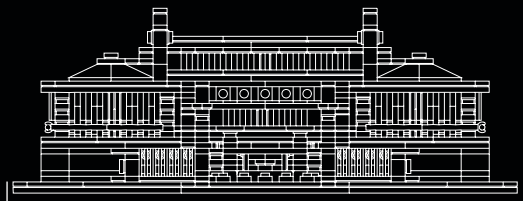

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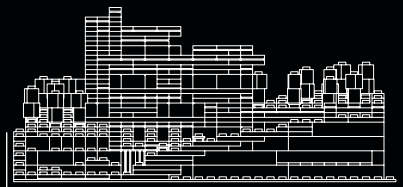

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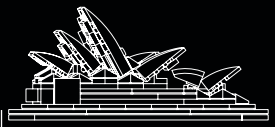

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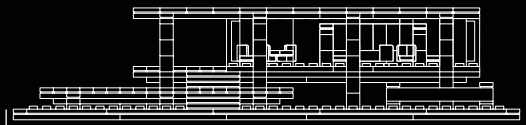

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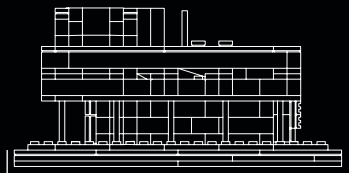

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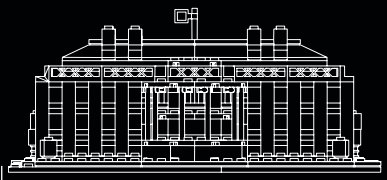

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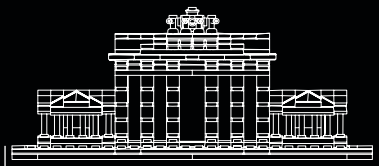

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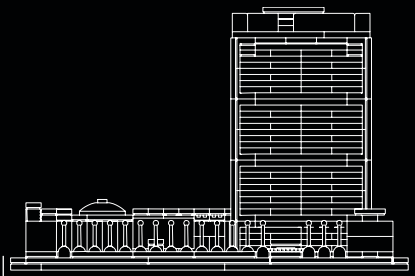

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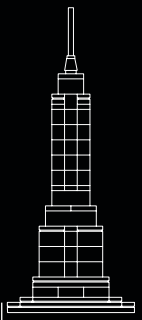

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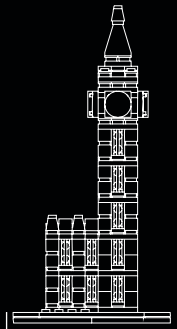

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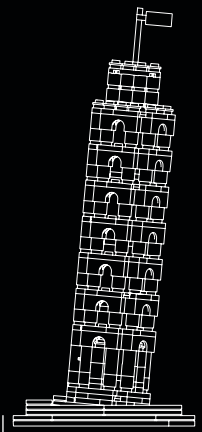
Seattle
Space Needle



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The Leaning Tower
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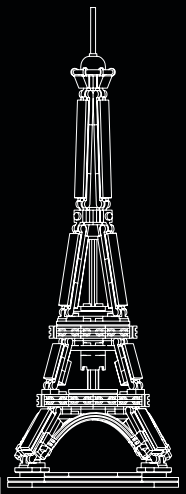

21019
Eiffel Tower

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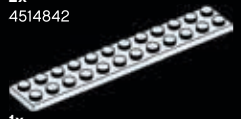
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LEGO Architecture

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